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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

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Robin's Nest.

I knew the robins who lived in a nest
Not very long ago,
Where the summer winds that blew in the west
Rocked it to and fro,
Swinging and singing among the leaves,
Watching the busy world gathering sheaves,
Noting the pattern of life that weaves
As the shadows come and go.

First there was one all alone—that was me—
Not very long ago;
Then came another, so strong and free,
Whistling sweet and low;
A robin with great, soft melting eyes,
Dawned into my life like a glad surprise,
Singing of love in a robin wise,
"Little one, yes or no?"

Oh, how the katydids, chorusing in,
Not very long ago,
Sang to the stars with their musical din,
Over my joy, you know,
Called till the moon came over the hill,
And touched all the night with a silvery thrill,
Our love-crowned nest with its beauty to fill,
While the katydids sang so low.

We built us a nest with loving care
Not very long ago,
Out in the west, I'll tell you where,
By the beautiful river's flow,
That laughs up North in the little blue lakes,
And sings as its winding path it takes
To the shore where the gulf's green billow breaks
And the salt tides come and go.

Blue was the river and bluer the skies
Not very long ago,
When I flew to our nest, where the three hills rise,
By the river's murmuring flow;
Home lights on the hill sang "Home" as I sped,
And the river sang "Home" in its pebbly bed,
And the starlight gleamed in the skies overhead
And danced in the river below.

One day while winging our happy flight,
Not very long ago,
My glad day shaded to dusty night.
"Dear love," I called, "must I go?"
But like moonbeams that brighten the midnight tide,
His strong love hedged me on every side,
And my tired wings still in his strength abide,
And the summer breezes blow.

One April morn, through the white soft mist,
Not very long ago,
A golden sunbeam lightly kissed
(My story is old, I know)
A wee "bron birdie" that cooed in our nest,
Pressed to my heart his fluttering breast,
The love in my life was threefold blest—
Sweet was his song, and low.

My Robin flies and my Robin sings,
Fluttering to and fro,
And my heart is full of the love he brings
And the songs that he sings to show
That love in the soul never grows a-cold
And the heart is young while the head is old,
And the tale of the morning is never told,
Though the long years come and go.

Whistles my Robin: "The sun looks wet,
Though the clouds drift to and fro;"
Softly I answer him, "God knoweth best,
Whither our feet should go."
So we swing in our nest when the June skies smile
And we wing our way by "still waters" awhile,
Till the path through "green pastures" leads over a stile
To a garden, quiet and low.

SCALPED.

A SOLDIER'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

"I read in a New York paper the other day old Indian fighter Carroll Bronson's story of how he was once scalped by Indians," said a former resident of Laramie, "and it reminded me that I have met two men in my time, both at Fort Laramie, who were scalped and got well. The story of one of these, a soldier named Delos G. Sanbertson of Monroe County, Mich., was the first actual description, I believe, that any one has ever heard of how it feels to be scalped. While he was in the hospital at Laramie I heard him tell the story many times, and every time it made me shudder, as it does still whenever I think of it.

"Sanbertson belonged to the United States Infantry, which was part of Gen. Custer's command in his campaign against the Indians, in 1869. He participated in many of the engagements of that campaign, the most important of which was the fight with the celebrated Black Kettle's band on the Ouachita. It was in this fight that Sanbertson was wounded and scalped by the Indians, and I remember that nearly all of the old frontiersmen said that he was the only person they ever knew up to that time who had been thoroughly and unmistakably scalped and lived to tell it.

"For some days before the meeting with Black Kettle, Custer's scouts had been bringing in reports that the wily chief was camped with a large following somewhere on the Ouachita, and there he was sending out predatory bands of his warriors to plunder settlers and immigrant trains. Custer decided to hunt him up and punish him. The infantry was two miles in advance of the cavalry, when one day, just at daylight, it came in sight of the enemy's camp.

"'We were on a high hill overlooking the valley,' Sambertson said, in giving the account of the affair, 'and the Indians were below. It was in the middle of winter and the snow was very deep. The Indian camp was in a rocky spot, and as the women and children were there, it was evidently the headquarters of the band. It was determined to surprise the village, and a portion of our command was sent through the woods to the right to get in the rear of the camp, while the remainder advanced quietly down the mountain, from the top of which a good trail led to the valley through the thick woods. This manœuvring was so successful that before our presence was discovered by the Indians we were within four hundred yards of the camp, and the detachment that was sent to open fire in the rear had arrived in position. We knew by the yells of the Indians and the great commotion among them that we were discovered, and we began the attack. Firing began on both sides of them at once, and this caused what at first promised to be a panic among the Indians that would make our victory an easy one, but suddenly an Indian of enormous statue and build, his face hideously streaked in crossbars with bright yellow and vermillion paint, came dashing into the midst of the surprising and panic-stricken band from some place among the rocks riding a black pony. His yell could be heard above everything else as he dashed to and fro among his warriors, and the effect of his presence immediately changed the whole situation. In less than two minutes every Indian was in position behind some rock or tree, and knew that the fight would be a desperate one.

"'We were in a secure position, but the Indians were just as secure as we were. The only way we could hope to defeat them was to charge upon their stronghold, dislodge them, and settle the affair by a desperate hand to hand fight. We were ordered to charge down the hill upon the enemy, and we rushed headlong right into the Indian camp, every man of us yelling as hideously as the red devils themselves. As soon as we had emerged from the woods we were met with rifle balls from every side, and a good many poor fellows never reached the camp. The detachment in the rear of the camp came into the conflict from that side, and we forced the Indians out from their hiding-places to the open ground, and the battle waged right among their tents. Black Kettle seemed to be everywhere. His hideous presence alone prolonged the fight. He held his warriors to their ground, and the fight became free and general. The Indian women, and even the children, took part in it, and among the dead that soon strewed the snow squaws and pappooses were mingled. In a few minutes the snow for rods around was dyed as red with the blood from the dead and wounded as the paint on Black Kettle's face.

"'In a hand-to-hand fight like this, of course, it was every man for himself, and I soon found myself on one edge of the camp firing and bayonetting and clubbing my gun just as the situation for the moment required. A messmate of mine, who was fighting by my side, was killed by an Indian who fired from behind a tent, and he fell so I was obliged to step over him. As I did that a ball shattered my arm at the elbow, and it fell helpless at my side. Immediately following that shot a big Indian, doubtless the one who had killed my messmate, sprang from behind the tent and rushed at me with his tomahawk raised. My gun was empty, and my left hand being useless I could not load. I would have run my bayonet through the advancing Indian, though, before he could have used his tomahawk on me, but an Indian woman had stolen up behind me, and she threw one arm about my neck and jerked me backward in the snow.

"'None of our men were near me, as the thickest of the fight was in another part of the camp. The big Indian who had come at me with his tomahawk seemed to be also the only warrior of this band who was not in the general engagement. The squaw who had jerked me down in the snow held me there by the hair, and a lot of other squaws and children came swarming from tents in all directions to the spot. They surrounded me, spit in my face, jumped on my body, kicked me, pinched me, thrust the points of knife blades in my flesh, and tortured me in every way they could think of. Besides, my arm was paining me tremendously and dyeing the snow all around me with the blood that flowed from the wound. The big Indian stood by with his tomahawk in his hand, and, fortunately for me, he gave the women and their young devils too much time to have their sport with me, for suddenly there came the sound of a gun near by, and two squaws fell dead in the snow by my side. One of our boys had discovered my situation. The other squaws and their young ones scampered away, but the big Indian determined to run the risk of getting my scalp anyway, and he pounced down on me, with his knees on my chest, drew his knife, and the next second, although it seemed hours to me, the top of my head was in his hand, and he was gone.

"'Imagine some one who hates you with the utmost intensity,' Sanbertson said, in describing the sensation of the scalping, 'and he suddenly grabbing a handful of your hair, while you are lying prostrate and helpless, and giving it a quick, upward jerk with force enough almost to loosen the scalp; then, while this painful tension is not relaxed imagine the not-particularly-sharp blade of a knife being run quickly in a circle around your scalp, with a sawing-like motion. Then let your imagination grasp, if it can, the effect that a strong, quick jerk on the tuft of hair to release the scalp from any clinging particles of flesh that may still hold it in place would have on your nerves and physical system, and you will have an inkling of how it feels to be scalped. When that Indian sawed his knife around the top of my head, first a sense of cold numbness pervaded my whole body. This was quickly followed by a flash of pain that started at my feet and ran like an electric shock to my brain. That sensation was but momentary, but it was terrible. When the Indian tore my scalp from my head it seemed as if it must have been connected with cords to every part of my body. The pain that followed the cutting around the scalp had been frightful, but it was ecstasy compared to the torture that followed the tearing of it from my head. Flashes of pain shot to every nerve. My knees were drawn up almost to my chin, and the fingers of my one hand closed convulsively in the snow, those of my left hand being powerless owing to the shattered arm. That was all I remembered. When I came to I was in a tent. The cavalry had come up in the meantime, and the Indians were routed. Only a few escaped, but Black Kettle was among the few.'

"Sanbertson lay for weeks in the Government Hospital at Fort Laramie perfectly helpless and suffering untold agony. He finally recovered, and in the meantime his term of enlistment expired. He had no desire to re-enter the service, and General Custer jocularly remarked to him that he made a mistake in quitting the service. 'For think,' said the General, 'how surprised and disgusted some Indian might be, if you should stay with us and happen to fall in his hands when he went to raise your hair to find that some one had been there before him.' I saw Sanbertson several years afterward, and the same pale-red, flat, round, bare spot was on top of his head, showing where his scalp had been torn away, as I had seen it when he left the hospital. He said that it was extremely tender, and in damp or cold weather was very painful.

—*New York Times.*

The Sea Tramp.

"Have you ever seen a sea tramp?" Every one don't know what it is, so I will explain by stating that a sea tramp means a vessel that is not connected with any regular line and is usually a steamer. The other day I went down to the Atlantic docks to see a friend embark on board the British steamer Aguam, bound for Greytown, Nicaragua, where a number of American boys were going for an enterprising American mining company, who are developing that splendid country of minerals. While waiting for my friend to arrive, so that I might say goodby, I happended to meet the second officer, a good natured man, and entered into conversation.

Knowing that I was aboard of a tramp I remarked to him, "Where do you expect to go after leaving Greytown?"

"That I can't tell," responded he. "It will depend upon the freight. We may get a load for England; there we may load up for Africa or India or Japan; and from there we may catch a load for Australia. From there it would be hard to say where our points would be, mayhap South America, maybe somewhere on the Pacific Coast. There is never any certainty about us. We visit every sea, look into every port, carry loads from anywhere to anywhere, providing it pays, and it may be years before we reach here again; and we may be here on our next trip."

That schedule gives a fair idea of the mission of the "sea tramp."

Garroting a Cuban.

Juan Victoriano Machin, a white native of Cuba, thirty-four years old, a famous bandit, was publicly garroted, a Havana correspondent writes, in front of the city prison. He was married the previous night in the condemned cell. On the way to the scaffold the criminal alternately faltered and struggled desperately, shrieking for mercy for the sake of his three infant children. The soldiery attempted to drown the frantic appeals by constant bugle-blowing. The condemned man was superhumanly violent though heavily manacled. Forced at last into banquillo by a dozen soldiers, he was, when fixed, easily despatched, but his limbs were contorted frightfully. The executioner was a herculean colored man. The priest on the scaffold was hurt in the scuffle, and the military were unable to restrain their tears. The mounted police subsequently charged the mob; many persons were hurt in the crush. Machin's body was, after several hours' exposure, removed by the fraternity of "Paz y Caridad," according to the ancient Spanish custom. The case of Machin is specially remarkable, the culprit having escaped several months back with his brother Luis, also under sentence of death, from the condemned cell in the Castillo del Principe, a strong fortress outside the city. He promptly reorganized a new gang and resumed marauding, frequently encountering the Civil Guard. The dead man is said to have been innocent of human blood, but was executed under the kidnapping laws as a participant.

TRAINING SHEEP.

Teaching a Stupid Animal to Perform in Public.

How a Trainer Succeeds in Instructing Seals.

Miss Rosa Starr has made a study of sheep, the most timid of animals, writes David Wechsler in the Brooklyn *Citizen*. She owns three performing sheep, and they do wonderful tricks. Her account of the way she succeeded in training them is interesting. "It should be known that sheep have scarcely any intelligence, and therefore no memory," she said. "Sheep are carried through a number of performances from day to day for months at a time, until they seem to do their tricks merely from instinct. If they fail to do one trick in their repertoire it is useless to have them try it again at that performance. If I attempted to make them go back and do anything they omitted it would confuse them, and they would do nothing. Nearly all the animals keep their eyes on their trainer while going through with a performance, but sheep never do. That very fact shows that they lack the intelligence of a horse, a cow, or even a goat, because the latter do have an ocular intelligence, so to speak, that is wonderful. Sheep have to be taught together, they are so timid and lonely when they are separated from their mates. The way I trained the three I have, and they are the only trained sheep in America, was by petting them and getting them used to me. I handled them daily, patted them on the heads, and finally got them so they knew their names. The male sheep I found much easier to train than the female. They are affectionate in their disposition and do not require much punishment to make them obey. The fact is they are willing to obey, but are too dull to remember or know what to do. I have a string attached to their necks and guide them with it while driving them over the bars. At every performance I have to exercise the same care and go through with the same amount of physical exertion to make them perform. If I could stop as I do while training them at rehearsals, and fondle them affectionately, I could get more out of them in a public performance. It is strange, but true, that few animals like to lie down. The trainer has to throw them down frequently, and hold them there. Well, I have a struggle frequently to get my sheep to lie down. Then they are anxious to get up and when the signal is given they jump up as if they were shot. Instead of a whip to pass over them I keep a stick in my hand and occasionally use it on them, not to beat, but to let them know that I am near by and watching. If they would look at me I am sure I could train them to do many more clever tricks. As it is, I have taught these three seven or eight tricks that they do twice a day."

William McGovern is a well-known trainer of seals. He has devoted some years to these queer creatures of the Arctic seas, and has achieved wonderful success. He said that he begins to train a seal to perform in public by first making it familiar with the sound of his voice, and added: "A seal soon learns to distinguish a familiar voice from that of a stranger. It often takes me five or six weeks to accustom a seal to the sound of my voice, and the next process in training is to inspire confidence. I do this by taking it from the water and placing it on a platform. It is nervous and easily frightened, but I handle it gently and finally get control of it enough to show it how to do things. I have taught seals how to ring bells, play on instruments, shoot pistols and sing or howl. They are intelligent enough to know that after one trick they have another to do, and so they are impatient to get through. Their sight is splendid, and if another man is present on the platform while they are performing they are sure to see him and object to proceeding further. They are easily frightened and, if hurt in any way, it takes a long time to restore their confidence."

The Curious Bibles.

The curious Bibles is a general name given certain editions of the Bible which are prized by bibliomaniacs, not for any intrinsic value, but because they contain certain odd misprints or mistranslations. Foremost among them is the Breeches Bible, so called because in the third chapter of Genesis it speaks of Adam and Eve as having "made themselves breeches" of fig leaves. This edition first appeared in 1560, in quarto form, and we owe it to the English reformers exiled at Geneva. During the rain of Queen Elizabeth it served as the regular family Bible, its popularity being largely due to the Calvinistic comments that liberally besprinkled the margin. The Bug Bible, which appeared in London in 1551, and was originally known as Matthew's Bible, is indebted for its curious sobriquet to the fact that the fifth verse of the ninety-first Psalm is translated, "So thou shalt not need to be afraid for any bugges by night." The original idea of the word —a goblin or spook—is still to be traced in bogie, bugbear, bugaboo. The Wicked Bible, printed in London in 1631, was so called because the negation was omitted in the seventh commandment, so placing an awful injunction upon the faithful. This is much sought after, because it was promptly suppressed, the printer being fined £300 by Archbishop Land. The money, it is said was devoted to the purchase of a supply of Greek type for the University of Oxford. The Vinegar Bible was printed in 1717 at the Clarendon Press, and is so known because the parable of the vineyard in the title to the twentieth chapter of St. Luke is printed "Parable of the Vinegar." The Whig or Placemaker's Bible obtained its name from an error occurring in St. Matthew, v., 9, where "Blessed are the placemakers" is substituted for "peacemakers." The Treacle Bible has the passage in Jeremiah, "Is there no balm in Gilead?" rendered, "Is there no treacle in Gilead?" and the Douay (Roman Catholic) version has been described as the Rosin Bible, because the same passage has the word rosin instead of treacle. Many years ago there existed in the Stowe library the Book of Gospels, on which the English kings down to Edward VI. took the coronation oath, with the huge brazen crucifix, which the monarchs kissed on its cover. The binding was of ponderous oak boards an inch or so in thickness, fastened by huge leather thongs. The Printers' Bible makes David pathetically complain that printers in place of princes have "persecuted him without a cause.' The author of this translation may have been indulging in a sly hit at the intelligent compositor, which many authors of the present would gladly re-echo.

Viewing Columbus' Bones.

My first stopping place of any importance was Santo Domingo city, the population of which is variously estimated at from 17,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of government, having a palace, beautiful cathedral and large barracks capable of containing 30,000 men, but now in a very delapidated condition. There are ruins of very great historical interest, particularly the unfinished palace of Columbus. In some places the walls are two feet six inches thick, and as good today as when built 300 years ago. Through the courtesy of the Bishop we were treated to a view of Columbus' bones. A great deal of ceremony attends the display of these relics. Before they can be taken from an inner vault three officials with separate keys have to be brought into requisition; that is to say, the casket cannot be reached unless three locks are undone. This took some little time, as one of the gentlemen was not on hand at the appointed hour. This delay over, the remains, carried by four attendants, were placed upon a table in one of the side aisles for our inspection. The outer casket was of lightly framed glass, with a variety of official wax seals attached. A record denotes when the casket was last brought out for inspection, about three years ago. Inside of all is a small leaden box or coffin, containing what little now remains of the great discoverer's bones. The attendant priest, a good-natured and humored man, told us the history of their vicissitudes. At all events the Dominicans believe implicitly in the genuineness of the bones, in the absence of anything to refute their story. In the cathedral itself are some very good paintings by old masters. The structure, which, circumstances and place considered, is a very fine one, took about sixty years to complete.

Castes of India.

Caste prejudice enters into everything in India, writes Frank G. Carpenter. It forces the foreigners to keep a dozen servants to do the work of the household, and I am told that it is almost impossible for a family to get along with less than 13 servants. I met last week an English preacher, who had an income of $1500 a year, and he told me that it was absolutely impossible for him to live in India without 13 servants. Said he: "They are paid but low wages, but there are so many of them that the sum total is large. You have to have a man for everything you want done, and he will do nothing else than that one thing. The man who washes dishes will not make up the beds, and the cook will not attend to the washing of the dishes. If you keep horses you must have a groom for every horse, and for every two horses you have to keep a man to cut grass for them. The woman servant who waits upon your wife does not consider it her business to wait upon you, and the servants who do the other work about the house expect you to have a body servant to run your own errands. If you ask a man to do anything out of his regular business, he says it is contrary to his caste, and you then know that you have to submit. There are hundreds of castes in India. They are based on religious differences, on trade arrangements, and on social distinctions. There are a caste of barbers, of beggars, of thieves and of water carriers. There are the Brahmins, the Sudras, the cow-skinners, the corpse-bearers and dozens of others, divided and sub-divided until only the Hindo can tell you their number and differences."

Amorita.

I seem to hear you singing in the murmur of the breeze,
I listen to your tear drops in the rain amid the trees,
There's an echo of your laughter in the brooklet as it flows,
And I feel your balmy breathing in the odor of the rose.
Everywhere sweet and fair,
In the earth and sky,
Hints of you thrill me through—
Love me or I die.

The blossom by the wayside grows more fragrant as you pass;
And brighter flash the dew drops as they glimmer in the grass.
The hue that tints the ruby to your curving lip replies,
And from the distant stars I catch the glory of your eye.
Let my song, lithe and strong,
Through your lattice fly.
Ere the night wing its flight
Love me or I die.

What were life without you? O, I cannot, dare not dream!
'Twere worthless as a shattered leaf upon an autumn stream,
Tossed upon the restless wave by every blast unkind,
And driven down the turbid tide, heart broken, hopeless, blind.
O, my sweet, at your feet
Heed my lonely cry,
Grant relief to my grief—
Love me or I die.

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

HUMORous.

The worst thing a person can take for a cold is advice.

Every man is sometimes a bait on some other man's hook.

When a man contracts bad habits his income needs expanding.

A horse may pull with all his might, but never with his main.

The grocer ought to be a fine newspaper man. He has a good many scoops.

The Goddess of Liberty is not a broker, but she is frequently seen "on change."

When you feel like calling a big man a liar be sure you're right, then use the telephone.

It is one of the distressing anomalies of modern life that the man who can't sing does sing.

Everything has a beginning. Even the burglar must be broken in before he begins to break in.

It is industry more than birth that lifts a boy up in the world. A bootblack may shine in society if he will stoop to conquer.

Tell a woman that she looks fresh and she will smile all over. Tell a man the same thing and if he doesn't kick you it is either because he has corns or daresn't.

Cabby (who has received his correct fare)—Call yourself a gentlemen? Why, I keeps a better gentleman than you to black my boots! Fare—Pity you don't keep another to wash your face!

"John, this is a very bad report you bring me from school." "I know, father, but you know you said if I should bring you a first-class report you would give me a dollar, and I wanted to save you that expense."

This is an Italian bon mot: At a cafe a group of gentlemen discussing politics; a young student entered and joined in the conversation; his arguments did not please the others, and one of them said to him, "Be quiet! At your age I was an ass myself!" "You are wonderfully well preserved, sir," was the reply.

A Monkey as Physician.

A correspondent of the Chicago *News* writes from Central America.

"One other incident of the journey to Jutigalpa was the capture of two spider monkeys. The little creatures had been encountered at various points, but their shyness had enabled them to always keep out of our reach. But just before reaching the Guayape valley we observed quite a large troop of these mimics sporting by the roadside. A quick run of our party pressed them to climb the trees, and, contrary to our mutual agreement one of the party fired his rifle and wounded one, which commenced a most piteous wail. It had been shot through the abdomen, and another bullet would have ended its sufferings, but just then its mate ran down from another part of the tree and sustained his drooping strength by holding him in her arms.

She then examined his wound and seeing that it was bleeding profusely, pulled off with one hand a number of green leaves and carefully inserted them into the hole made by the bullet to stanch its flow of blood. A surgeon could not have been more careful and deliberate with a patient than was this wild denizen of the forest with its mate. During this proceeding it uttered a low, muttering sound, as though trying to assuage its sufferings, with a consideration and pity that looked so human. In a few moments the wounded monkey died, and his widow monkey tried to get away with his dead body, but in jumping from one limb to another fell to the ground, where the moza easily effected her capture. The almost human instinct displayed by this little creature made us ashamed of our cruelty in shooting her mate. Tha female was then taken with us to Jutigalpa, where she refused all food and water, and the morning after our arrival was found dead in her cage, it being reasonable to suppose of grief for her dead mate.

A CITY IN ASHES.

Spokane Falls, Washington, Destroyed by Fire.

Twenty-Five Blocks Burned, Causing a Loss of $14,000,000.

Spokane Falls, a city of 20,000 inhabitants and one of the most prominent towns in the new State of Washington, has been almost completely destroyed by fire.

Twenty-five blocks were reduced to ashes. The estimated loss is $14,000,000. The fire started at 7 P. M. in a lodging house on Railroad avenue. The Fire Department came on the scene quickly, but owing to a lack of water the fire quickly spread to adjoining frame buildings, and was soon beyond control. The flames then jumped across the street to the Russ House and the Pacific Hotel.

By this time a strong wind sprung up, and it was evident the city was doomed. The flames spread with fearful rapidity. The firemen were powerless. Attempts were made to check the fire by blowing up buildings in its path, but it was useless. From the Pacific Hotel the fire swept across First street to the frame buildings in the next block, and soon it reached the heart of the city.

The block of two-story buildings on Riverside avenue was easily carried away. From here the fire communicated to the magnificent Hyde block, a four-story building, taking in the whole square between Mill and Howard streets on Riverside avenue. The fire next leaped across Howard street, and in a few minutes the block between Howard and Stevens streets was a mass of red-hot ashes. The next structure to succumb was the large Tult block. From there the conflagration went whirling through the solid blocks of four-story brick buildings, including the Postoffice, between Stevens and Washington streets. At this point the fire burned out from lack of material.

From the place of origin the fire had meanwhile taken another direction, leaping across Sprague street to the Opera House, and thence over Riverside avenue to Brown's Bank. Then both sides of the avenue were in flames. The buildings between Post and Mill streets were quickly licked up, including the Grand Hotel. From here the waves of flame poured into the adjoining square on the right, containing the Frankfurt block, the largest building in the city. The Frankfurt cost $250,000. It withstood the fire for some time, but finally burned.

The Arlington Hotel was now enveloped in flames. Suddenly a man was seen to jump from the second story. He arose and started to run down Howard street, but was overcome by the heat and fell. Several people rushed to his assistance and carried him to a place of safety. He was a pitiable sight, having been literally roasted alive, the skin pealing off all over his body. The unfortunate man's name was Charles Davis. He died at noon that day.

Northward was the direction taken by the fire from the Arlington. It consumed the block between Howard, Main, Front and Stevens streets, burning east as far as the latter thoroughfare, when a vacant lot checked further progress in that direction. Everything in a northerly direction, including the Northern Pacific Express office, the Union block and the Windsor Hotel was soon a mass of flames. The river prevented the fire doing further damage, and was the means of saving all the big flouring and lumber mills. Three hours sufficed to complete the awful destruction.

The only business block left standing in the city was the Crescent building, which was saved by means of tearing down intervening buildings. Owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread, little was saved. Provisions were scarce, and could last only a short time.

The City Council appointed a committee on relief. It was decided that provisions should be sent for, and the needy supplied free.

The superintendent of the city water works was denounced by the Council for neglecting his duty, he being away at the time of the fire. The big pumps were not connected, and as a result, there was scarcely any pressure. Had the contrary been the case, the fire would have been easily gotten under control.

The militia was called out in force, and all persons without passes were forbidden to enter the burned district. Five out of the seven banks destroyed were again doing business during the day, all being in the Crescent block, the only business structure left standing.

The business district was in a strip between the Northern Pacific Railroad tracks and the Spokane River. This strip was five squares across, and extended about seven squares in length. It was solidly built up with stone and brick structures, the cost of which varied from $25,000 to $225,000. Ten banking houses, five hotels, the Opera House, and many wholesale establishments, doing a business estimated at $500,000 each, were in the district described.

Spokane Falls is the first town of importance in Washington Territory when approached from the East on the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is the oldest town in that part of the Territory, and the only one that preceded the great railroad. Located upon the gravelly plain, just above the point where Hangman's Creek unites with the Spokane River, it commands a beautiful view of the surrounding hills. Its proximity to a great water power early attracted the attention of settlers, whose faith in the value of real estate there has been rewarded with generous fortunes.

The many flouring-mills and saw-mills are abundantly supplied with the products of the fields and forests far and near. Other forms of manufacturing are in a flourishing condition, and it is estimated that the town before the fire had a population of about twenty thousand people. It had fine hotels, handsome stores and well-built schoolhouses. One feature of the town was the fact that its inhabitants were never taxed for pavements and never troubled with mud, the streets having been beautifully macadamized by nature.

FILLING FEDERAL OFFICES.

Important Appointments Made by President Harrison.

The President made the following appointments:

Edward F. Hobart, of New Mexico, to be Surveyor-General of New Mexico.

Joseph V. Clark, of Maine, to be Pension Agent at Augusta, Maine.

Calvin G. Townsend, of Michigan, to be Principal Clerk of Public Lands in the General Land Office.

Isaac P. Conwell, of Indiana, to be Principal Clerk on Private Land Claims in the General Land Office.

William T. Harris, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner of Education.

William H. Hart, of Indiana, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury.

John T. Rankin, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department.

Joseph H. Kibbey, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.

George W. Jolly, of Kentucky, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

William Grant, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana.

Peter A. Williams, of Florida, to be Marshal of the United States for the southern district of Florida.

Walter H. Johnson, of Georgia, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Georgia.

Eugene A. Webster, of South Carolina, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of South Carolina.

Granville G. Benedict, of Vermont, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Vermont.

Henry Hebing, of New York, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Genesa, New York.

Columbus C. Wimbish, of Georgia, is to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Atlanta, Georgia.

John F. Patty, of Louisiana, to be the Naval Officer of Customs in the district of New Orleans.

John Ingle, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Sixth District (Louisville, Kentucky).

THE NATIONAL GAME.

DUNLAP is said to be for sale by Pittsburg.

BASEBALL has become a fixture in Australia.

KELLY, of Boston, leads the League in sacrifice hitting.

DURYEA, of Cincinnati, still leads the Association pitchers.

THE Boston club has already cleared expenses on the season.

HARTFORD, Conn., is trying to support an amateur baseball league.

EVERY Pittsburg player caught drinking will have to pay a fine of $50.

COLUMBUS has released Catcher Peoples and signed Rudolph Kemmler.

THE Boston club has purchased the release of Shortstop Smith, of Pittsburg.

GUMBERT, of the Chicago team, is the champion home-runner of the season.

KEEFE, of New York, leads the League pitchers still, on the number of strike outs.

IN the Hawaiian Islands they are so far advanced as to use the double umpire system.

BOSTON paid St. Paul $2500 for Pitcher Sowders's release and received $1000 from Pittsburg.

THREE triple plays have been recorded in the official statistics—one each by Cleveland, Washington and Chicago.

IT is a remarkable fact that Boston has never been quite right at short field since George Wright left the club.

BOSTON recently led the League in the total of bases, average 378, with New York only a marginal point behind.

THE sum of $7500 and Shortstop Quinn, was the offer made by the Bostons for Glasscock, of the Indianapolis club.

SENATOR GORMAN, of Maryland, has a passion for baseball, and once played second base on the Nationals, of Washington.

JOHN IRWIN, brother of Arthur Irwin, Captain and shortstop of the Washingtons, has replaced Sweeny at third base in that team.

CHICAGO up to late date had made the greatest number of double plays, sixty-nine; Boston sixty-four, and Indianapolis third, with sixty-one.

THE breaking of the Southern League threw a host of players on the market and most of them have been signed by the International and Western clubs.

RAMSEY, the new St. Louis pitcher, is only twenty-four years old. His has a record of fifty strikeouts in three consecutive games, and of seventeen in a single game.

PITCHER WHITNEY'S contract with Buffalo is rather a peculiar one. He cannot be reserved at the end of the season and must not be pitched more than twice a week.

BURDOCK, the ex-Bostonian, never did better work in his life, both in batting and fielding than he is now doing for New Haven, and he is also handling the team skilfully.

O'BRIEN, the Cleveland twirler, whose mystifying curves have been a source of worriment to the heavy batsmen of the League, is a protege of Tim Keefe, of the New Yorks.

GENERAL ARTHUR DIXWELL, of Boston, is perhaps the most remarkable baseball enthusiast in the country. He has retired with a fortune from active business and spends every afternoon at a ball game.

NO young player in either the League or Association has made the "first year" record that Holliday has this season. The Cincinnati Club made no mistake when it invested big money in this young player.

THE New Yorks have signed Pitcher O'Day, late of the Washingtons, and Lyons, who played in the outfield with the disbanded Jersey City club. Fielders Tiernan and Slattery, of the New Yorks, are on the sick list.

SECRETARY RUSK and United States Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, were present at a recent game between the New Yorks and the Washingtons in the National Capital. The head of the Agricultural Department frequently attends games.

AS a sample of the expenses of a ball team it may be stated that Cleveland's 1883 team, in which were McCormick, Dunlap, Glasscock, Bushong, Daily and other stars, cost for salaries less than $16,000, and the present team, in which there are no stars, costs $31,000.

PROFESSOR J. H. PARSONS, who has just been chosen principal of the high school of Augusta, Me., and who was formerly principal of the Fittsfield Academy, was the crack pitcher at Bates College in 1878, '79 and '80, in which years Bates won the college championship.

IN fielding Comiskey leads the Association first basemen, McPhee the second baseman. Kappel's average is the best at third base. Holland leads at short. Harrington in left field is above all competitors. Corkhill easily leads among the centre fielders, and Dowie, of Baltimore, the right fielders.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
Boston	51	29	.637
New York	49	29	.628
Philadelphia	45	36	.555
Cleveland	46	38	.547
Chicago	42	43	.494
Indianapolis	35	50	.412
Pittsburg	32	51	.386
Washington	26	50	.342

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
St. Louis	59	30	.663
Brooklyn	57	30	.655
Baltimore	50	37	.575
Athletic	46	36	.561
Cincinnati	48	40	.545
Kansas City	34	52	.395
Columbus	35	56	.385
Louisville	20	68	.227

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

HUMAN sacrifices are still quite common on the East African coast.

IN Chicago 1,324,000 hogs were packed this year against 1,557,000 in 1886.

THE Georgia Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors.

CROP indications throughout the country point to the largest yield of oats ever reported.

A BRITISH syndicate is said to have paid $5,000,000 for an American patent medicine business.

MR. PARNELL has a surplus of $100,000 after paying his legal expenses before the Commission.

THE new French army law extends the age of liability to service from forty-five years to fifty.

MONTANA'S Constitution makers have rejected woman suffrage by a vote of thirty-three to thirty-three.

NINETEEN salmon canneries are in operation in Alaska. They are so thick in the waters that the boats often cannot crowd through them.

PHILADELPHIA has caught the common scold complaint, and recently two unbearable termagants were placed under $500 bonds to keep the peace.

REFINED sugar has gone from six and a half to ten cents a pound at retail, and the refiners have got 300,000 barrels of it stored away in Brooklyn.

HORSE stealing has increased to such an extent in Nebraska that it is proposed to revive the old vigilance committee, which ceased to exist over twenty years ago.

SINCE Buffalo Bill has been showing in Paris he has had offers of marriage from twenty-nine French women. The women were of all ages and conditions, three or four of them being enormously rich.

THE headless skeletons of 200 people, believed to have been white, have been unearthed near Yankton, Dakota. They are believed to be the skeletons of victims of an Indian massacre of fifty years ago.

TRADE statistics in France show that the export of French kid to this country is falling off. The French kid gloves are nearly all made of rat skins tanned, rats being more plentiful than kids in La Belle France.

THE United States War Department has about decided to adopt the smokeless and noiseless powder invented by Captain Noble, an Englishman. The powder is of a gray color, and comes in long threads like a whip cord.

A HAIL storm in Villafranca, Piedmont, was of such enormous stones that more than 100 persons were badly hurt, and a boy and girl had their skulls fractured. The weight of some hailstones was estimated at two pounds.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

"A CLOUD BURST."

This is the present popular and practical expression of an extra heavy rain. While it is erroneous and deceiving, it is probably all right for literary men to use the expression. Whenever a cold wave suddenly breaks in upon a volume of hot atmosphere charged with three times as much moisture as the cold wave could keep in suspension, the moisture is immediately condensed and precipitated on the earth in drenching showers. Late writers call it "a cloud burst."

Among all writers previous to forty years ago no such expression was used. But writers must use the language the people understand. In Joshua's day the people did not know the earth was round, and that it moved instead of the sun. So Joshua had to command the sun to st and still, instead of ordering the e arth to cease its rotation. And there are various other popular expressions made of the truth, but used to suit the present understanding.

But it is easy to explain what "a cloud burst" is. When the atmosphere is 95 degress, if from any cause a cold wave or current of cold air is forced down from a higher attitude, so as to lower the temperature to 41 degrees, there has to be an immense precipitation of water. The atmosphere in changing from 95 to 41 degrees has to give up 46,610 lbs. of rain for every acre. Or if a man has a farm of 160 acres, such a sudden lowering of the temperature would cause a fall of 26,295 barrels of rain water on his farm. This is all there is about it.

JOHN BULL AND PROTECTION.

There is something amusing in the present attitude of the British capitalist toward Protection. So long as Cleveland was President, with the accompanying hope for Free Trade, the Englishman was discoursing on the uncertainty of progress in a Protection country and a dilating upon the blessings of Free Trade. The idea that, as soon as this policy of Protection was firmly settled upon, John Bull would be anxious to invest his surplus in the plants of these protected industries, certainly never occurred to the CAROLINIAN last fall when it was laboring to disprove the Free Trade falsehood that the country was rapidly going to the dogs under Protection.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of protection may be found in the avidity with which English capitalists are now seeking to take advantage of Protection by investing their surplus in American manufactures, and it is likewise evident that the English believe the business interests of the country are safe in the hands of Republican government; for there was no such anxiety for investments during Cleveland's administration.

The State Department has issued circulars explanatory of the purposes of the Congress of the three Americas, which will assemble in Washington in September. The three main subjects of consideration will be the improvement of the commercial relations of the various countries of North, Central and South America; the establishment of a system of arbitration to settle international disputes and the adoption of a uniform monetary and customs system.

Mr. Paul, the Democratic Postmaster of Milwaukie, thought he would save appearance by resigning, but the Postmaster-General in accepting the resignation informed him that the investigations of the Civil Service Commission and of an Inspector had caused his removal to be decided upon, but that his resignation had saved him that disgrace. Mr. Paul will hardly have that letter framed.

John Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston, a Roman Catholic, a refugee from a British penal colony, sang the song of Puritan celebration at the recent Plymouth Rock dedication. An incident like this is more in illustration of the civic and religious toleration evinced from the settlement of New England than all the ponderous commentaries of history.

Four years of trial showed the incapacity of the Democratic party. The people decided against it. That the Republicans will control the National Government the next quarter of a century the CAROLINIAN verily believes.

The general outlook of the country is improving. The new Administration is restoring confidence and business activity will follow.

Hon. Joseph J. Martin has been appointed Postmaster at Tarboro. It is a first-class appointment. The CAROLINIAN tenders congratulations.

A Democrat, speaking of the harmonized Boston Democracy, exclaimed: "Cats and terriers!"

Between floods and fires 1889 discounts all its predecessors.

AGRICULTURAL MULTIPLICATION.

The CAROLINIAN has always held that many farmers are "land poor;" that they would make more money if they had less land; that the thorough cultivation of a small farm would produce better results than a large one poorly cultivated. These truths are pointedly enforced by a short dialogue, which runs thus:

"How many acres of land have you?"

"One hundred."

"Then you have bought some more; you had only twenty."

"No, I haven't bought any, I haven't had any given to me, I have tented any. Still I claim that I have one hundred acres."

"How do you make it out?"

"Just this way. I plowed it thoroughly, utilizing every foot of ground, making on an average one acre equal to two. That gave me forty acres."

"Just so."

"I then fertilized the land so that one acre produced as much as three did before. That made me twenty acres more, making the total sixty."

"I see."

"Then I practiced persistent cultivation, which I can prove will double the yield of an acre. Twenty acres more, you see, which makes me eighty."

"Yes, and now for the other twenty."

"The other twenty I got by only using the best of seed and by putting brains and system into my work. And to prove that my farm contains 100 acres I am willing to compare results with the average 100 acres anywhere in this section of the country. Things equal to the same thing are equal to each other you know."

THOSE INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

The attempt to get up rousing indignation meetings throughout the State over the verdict in the case of Dr. Grissom has been a failure. Comparatively few have been held, and most of them have been graveyard affairs. Out of the 1,500,000 people in the State, not 1000 have taken part in them.

Such demonstrations are inimical to a law-abiding spirit. The precedent they would set is dangerous. The jury that tried Dr. Grissom was a legal one, and was composed of intelligent, able and honorable men. They gave the case a patient hearing and a searching investigation. Their decision should be submitted to.

In speaking of the prosecution the Yadkin Valley News voices a largely prevalent opinion when it says:

"The prosecution was backed by the hostile feelings and unwarranted malice of an ungrateful wretch and a jealous coward, and some of the witnesses under this Uriah Heep whose other name is Rogers, are guilty of perjury before God."

NOT DEPTH BUT FREQUENCY.

It is not the depth of tillage, but it frequency that makes the crop. Keep the surface mellow, and if the previous preparation of the soil has been what it should be, it will not need deeper tillage during the growing season. With soil rich in vegetable matter there is always some decomposition going on during hot weather that keeps it somewhat porous. If there is danger that the soil will become clodded it is due to lack of vegetable matter and to plowing when the land is saturated with water. If such be the condition of the subsoil, scarcely any possible deep cultivation can fit it for growing a crop.

If Senator Sherman is to speak six weeks in Ohio, perhaps he will get time to explain why he was once a Free Trader.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It will only be necessary for him to inform the Courier-Journal people that a wise man changes his mind, but a fool never.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1889.

Secretary Noble is just now holding the fort all alone, he being the only member of the Cabinet now in the city. The rest of them are now scattered about as follows: Secretaries Blaine and Tracy are with the President at Bar Harbor; Secretary Windom is in Boston looking after some complicated customs matters; Secretary Proctor is at his Vermont home; Secretary Rusk is in New York endeavoring to make arrangements with the railroad officials that will facilitate the Government inspection of all shipments of live cattle; Postmaster General Wanamaker is at his country residence in Pennsylvania, and Attorney General Miller is in Indianopolis, where he will meet the President on the 22nd inst, and return with him to Washington after the laying of the corner-stone of the soldiers new monument in that city.

All payments of bills against the Government for work done by the telegraph companies have been suspended until some agreement shall be reached as to the price to be paid. Mr. Wanamaker still sticks to his first opinion that one mill per word is enough, while the telegraph companies insist that they lose money at the present rate of one cent a word.

Secretary Noble on Wednesday received the following telegram from Ex-Gov. Foster, chairman of the commission which has been negotiating for the purchase of a portion of the great Sioux Indian reservation in Southern Dakota: "We have won the fight. We leave to morrow for Chicago. Will write you fully from Chicago."

The dispatch was forwarded to the President at Bar Harbor. Gov. Foster's colleagues on the commission are Maj. Gen. Crook, U. S. A. and Hon. William Warner of Missouri. When the agreement just arranged by this commission is approved by Congress, which it is certain to be, about 11,000,000 acres of land will be open to settlement. The Government is to pay the Indians $1.25 per acre for all lands sold to homestead settlers for the first three years after the act goes into effect, 2.5 cents per acre for all disposed of in the next two years following, and 50 cents per acre for what remains undisposed of at the end of that time.

Assistant Attorney General Tyner in response to a letter of inquiry for the Chief Clerk of the Postoffice department, has written that when three names are certified by the Civil Service Commission for appointment, and one of them is a discharged sailor or soldier he must be selected for the place.

Frederick Douglass, who was recently appointed Minister to Hayti, says he does not expect to go there until the present troubles in that unhappy country are settled sufficiently for this government to recognize one of the belligerents.

The Dr. Grissom Matter Again.

Webster's Weekly.

Of course it is not strange that some of the newspapers should disagree with the majority. They have different reasons for their actions, some personal, political and otherwise; others may need more light. Those who want to do Dr. Grissom justice, will when they see the error of their way turn from it. The trial has brought many warm friends to Dr. Grissom that he did not have before, and many who fairly idolized him in the past have forsaken him and joined hands with his villifiers. The adage, "A man does not know who are his friends, till he gets in trouble," has certainly been verified in this instance. We regret to say that this reference is especially true of certain North Carolina newspapers.

We can conceive of nothing more despicable than attributing improper motives to one who decides against you, after you have declared your faith in his honesty of purpose, etc. That is just the sum of Dr. Grissom's persecutors actions in regard to the Board. Not a breathing of suspicion against the Board came from their lips during the trial, but on the contrary such exclamations as, "We know this board will do their duty," etc., was the sentiment spoken through counsel and otherwise. The board weighed the testimony, and decided that Dr. Grissom was not guilty. What then occurred? The answer is not needed. It is a stain upon the fair name of the State that such a thing should occur. Men who would not make it a personal matter and tell the board that they believe they have perjured themselves, call together a meeting, and "in the name of the people" impeach the board. Is not the motive clear?

It was a point in Col. Fuller's argument for the defense that the press of the State, which was ever jealous of the people's interests, had brought no charges against Dr. Grissom. Why? Simply because there was none. They existed only in the corrupted hearts of Dr. Rogers and "Keynote" King.

Moonshiners Caught.

Raleigh Daily Call.

James Terry and M. M. Roche, of Chatham county, attempted a daring little scheme here on the 9th, but it didn't carry. Some time during the day they drove into town just as an ordinary trading wagon would do, went straight to Lee's stables on Wilmington street and "put up." How the revenue men "nosed" the matter out is something of a mystery, but they got an inkling that there was blockade spirits in that wagon. The suspicion was so strong that last night Deputy Collector A. C. Lehman went to Lee's stables and seized the wagon in which he found four kegs of "moonshine." Besides this, there was in the wagon a lot of produce, chickens, eggs, etc. The men, Terry and Roche, were at once arrested and turned over to Deputy Marshall C. D. Heartt who committed them to jail to await further proceedings.

The next morning the parties were brought before U. S. Commissioner Parnell and after a hearing were required to give bond for $500 each. Failing in this, they were committed to jail to wait the U. S. Cureuit Court.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles frer at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

An official of the State bureau, interested in colonizing colored people in the south-west, is authority for the statement that 75,000 colored people in North Carolina are enrolled in the army of would-be-emigrants, and that it is hard to restrain them from going now. A committee of colored men has gone south-west to complete arrangements for the settlement of this large body of people.

Of the 300,000 qualified voters in the city of New York 14,000 pay taxes on property and 260,000 pay rents to those who own the property. —The Sun.

The 26,000 who pay neither taxes nor rent are Democrats.—The Press.

Dan river was higher than it has been since 1863, and little Yadkin was 30 feet above common water mark, and thousands of dollars have been lost to the farmers by having crops and fences washed away.

Hon. J. W. Reed, late of N. C., was recently elected a vice-president of the Idaho Constitutional Convention.

The Tarboro Southerner reports three burglaries in one week in that town.

Import Duties Tend to Make Wages Higher by Creating Industries.

Here is a clear statement of the primary effect which import duties have on wages from the Bellefonte (Pa.) *Keystone Gazette*: "All political economists agree that the law of demand and supply regulate prices. Where the demand is large and the supply small the prices are high. Where the demand is small and the supply large the prices are low. Wages are governed by the same principle. Where there are numerous industries in a country and the demand for labor is large and the workingmen few wages are very high. When either of these conditions are changed wages either fall or rise. Wages, therefore, may be described as the expression in terms of money of the ratio between the demand and supply of labor at a particular time and place.

Such are the general principles applicable to the subject of wages and prices, and we may next consider how the tariff affects them. Because of the protection against foreign competition, afforded by the tariff, industries are established in this country which, without that protection, would never have been started here. Every manufacturer requires workmen and increases the demand for labor. Increased demand must, as stated above, raise the wages. It is in this way that the tariff influences wages.

It enlarges the demand for labor, but the other factor in the wages problem, the supply of labor, it does not affect at all. If the supply of labor were limited wages would continually become higher. But under our present inadequate immigration laws the supply increases faster than the demand, and the inevitable result is that wages are lowered. Yet, were it not for the tariff, the demand would be still less, while the supply would be as great as it is now, and the wages would consequently be lower than at present."

Of Interest to Road Overseers.

The last Legislature passed the following law directing road over seers to establish high water marks at all fords on rivers and creeks, in order that travelers can readily tell whether or not streams are fordable. The law is as follows:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the overseers of roads to establish high water marks or signals on both sides of any river, creek or stream which is used as a ford for a public highway, and to permanently fix the same.

SEC. 2. That any overseer failing to carry out the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 11th day of March, D D., 1889.

When the road overseers of Western North Carolina want their roads repaired, it seems that they summons everybody they see, whether they are residents or summer tourists. A gentleman was up in the west a few days ago, and received the following notice: "Mr.———, Sir: I warn you to meet me at the two-mile post above Valleytown, on the Red Marble Gap road, on the 29th day of July at 7 o'clock, with a shovel, in order to work on the road."

James Trollinger, aged 21 years, of Catawba, accompanied Miss Addie Reid, aged 18, to church on Sunday evening. After they returned a storm came up and the young man went in Miss Reid's house to wait until the storm was over. There was a flash of lightning into the room and Mr. Trollinger and Miss Reid fell dead. Lightning struck one corner of the house and ran down through the rooms, making general wreck of everything.

"Speakin' of twins," said old man Chumpkins. "There was two boys raised in our neighborhood that looked just alike until their dyin' day. Lem didn't have any teeth and his brother Dave did, but they looked precisely alike all the same. The only way you could tell 'em apart was to put your finger in Lem's mouth and if he bit yer 'twas Dave." —Lewiston Journal.

Special to Petersburg Index-Appeal: The air at Raleigh is full of rumors relative to the approaching trial of the Catholic priest, Boyle, one of which is to the effect that Miss Whitaker, the young girl upon whom the alleged criminal assault was made, will not appear as prosecutor in the case. As the charge is based entirely upon her evidence her refusal to testify would, of course, work much advantage to the defence,

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTION

—AT THE—

University of North Carolina.

0——0——0

The Trustees of the University, on the recommendation of the Faculty, have accepted the offer of the Young Men's Christian Association of the students in regard to the management of the Gymnasium. The Association is to nominate a skilled instructor, who, with the approval of the Faculty, will have charge of the Gymnasium, and direct the students in regard to their physical culture.

No student shall exercise in the Gymnasium without paying a fee of $2.50 viz., $1 for the first term, and $1.50 for the second term as compensation to the instructor.

In pursuance of this arrangement, Mr. Lacey L. Little, of Richmond county, a distinguished graduate of the class of '89, and a thoroughly reliable man in every respect, is now in the Young Men's Christian Association Training School at Springfield, Mass., and we'll be ready to enter on his duties at the beginning of the next session, viz., September 5th.

The friends of the University will doubtless cordially approve this provision for the physical instruction of pupils. The best institutions all have teachers specially qualified for this purpose. Many bright young men have found their intellectual training of little value because of the neglect of bodily health. Systematic exercise of the body, such exercise as it adapted to the peculiarities of the individual, is absolutely necessary to secure a sound and vigorous constitution.

A PHYSICIAN'S

WARNING!

Of all the terrible, soul affrightening curses that afflict all classes of humanity, nothing in all ages has ever approached comparison to the ravages of

BLOOD POISON that slow, insidiate destroyer of flesh and life. Alas! How often just such an affliction loves to affect a noble life with its poisonous taint. It strikes with destructive aim the most notable, sparing neither

SCROFULA king nor statesmen. Even unto the third generation are the sins of the father made manifest. What a fearful heritage to bequeath an innocent child! Ah! the horrible ravages of this affliction! To its activity is due sore throat

SORES sore liver, sore kidneys, sore lungs, sore skin, great ulcers, internal, external and eternal unless proper treatment is applied. The best remedy is a prescription used extensively in private practice by an old Atlanta physician. It is now prepared a thousand gallons at a time, and

PIMPLES is sold in large bottles at only one dollar per bottle. It is called B. B. B. or Botanic Blood Balm. Under its peculiar influence the blood poison first becomes passive, then divided, and lastly is exuded through the liver, through the kidneys, and through the pores of the skin.

It is clearly the duty of every one who suspects the least trace of syphilitic or scrofulous poison in their blood, whether recently from contagion or from inheritance, to get it out of their system thoroughly

PAIN by the use of this great remedy so that pimples, sores, aches, pains, weak kidneys and other symptoms will not be transmitted to innocent posterity.

Demand it of your druggist and take no substitute. Testimonials from those who have used it may be found in the illustrated "Book of Wonders" sent free to any address by the Blood Balm Co. Atlanta, Ga. (3)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA, Pasquotank county. In the Superior Court:

Guirkin & Co., Plaintiff, vs. Emanuel Nixon, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, in the above entitled action, I will on Monday the 16th day of September, 1889, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door of said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest which said Emanuel Nixon has in the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain lot of land with improvements, in Elizabeth City Township, Pasquotank county, N. C., bounded as follows: Commencing on a street running at right angles with Broad street, at a point on said St., 50 feet north of Broad street, thence along said first mentioned street north 50 feet, thence westerly at right angles with said last mentioned street 109 feet, thence southerly on a line parallel with said St., 50 feet, thence easterly to said street, to place of beginning.

Aug. 14, '89. T. P. WILCOX, Sheriff Pasquotank County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA—Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court:

Jno. L. Hinton, plaintiff, vs. Griffin Pritchard, defendant.

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, N. C., in the above entitled action, I will on Monday the 16, day of September, 1889, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court house door of said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest which the said Griffin Pritchard has in the following described real estate, to-wit: The tract of land in Elizabeth City township, Pasquotank county, N. C., commonly known as Pritchard's old field or Richardson land, bounded as follows: On the North by Main street of said town, Robert Williams, Jno. Burfoot and others, on the west by a road known as Pritchard's New Road; on the south by Rum Quarter Road, and on the east by the land set apart to said Griffin Pritchard as a homestead, containing about 55 acres more or less.

July 31, '89. T. P. WILCOX, Sheriff Pasquotank Co.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor

A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand.

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

IT'S TIME

You began to think of your Fall Trading, Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of

Moses Weisel's Stock,

which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,

MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS

Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise

YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE,

But hustle right off and get the pick of the nice New Goods that are offered at

MOSES WEISEL'S,

Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

A $5 Book For $1.00.

How To Build A House.

If you are thinking of building a home you ought to buy the new book, Palliser's American Architecture, or every man a complete builder, prepared by Palliser, Palliser & Co., the well known architects.

There is not a Builder or any one intending to Build or otherwise interested that can afford to be without it. It is a practical work and everybody buys it. The best, cheapest and most popular work ever issued on Building. Nearly four hundred drawings. A $5 book in size and style, but we have determined to make it meet the popular demand, to suit the times, so that it can be easily reached by all. This book contains 104 pages 11 x 15 inches in size, and consists of large 9 x 12 plate pages giving plans, elevations, perspective views, descriptions, owners' names, actual cost of construction, no guess work, and instructions How to Build 30 Cottages, Villas, Double Houses, Brick Block Houses, suitable for city suburbs, town and country, houses for the farm and workingmen's homes for all sections of the country, and ranging from $200 to $6,500; also Barns, Stables, School House, Town Hall, Churches, and other public buildings, together with specifications, form of contract, and a large amount of information on the erection of buildings, selection of sites, employment of Architects. It is worth $5.00 to any one, but I will send it in paper cover by mail postpaid on receipt of $1.00; bound in cloth, $2.00. Address all orders to J. S. GOFF VIE, PUBLISHER, 17 Rose St., New York.

FREE $85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $50 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 312, Portland, Maine. FREE

T. Lanphear. J. W. Haff

LANPHEAR & HAFF

Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,

Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET, NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty, No Agents,

HINCHMAN SON & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers

FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,

7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA PA.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

H. M. ROGERS. A. M. ROGERS. H. C. ROGERS

H. M. ROGERS & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers IN All Kinds of Fish.

11 ulton Fish Market & 207 Front St NEW YORK.

Warehouse & Cold Storage, 207 Front St.

SHAD A SPECIALTY

O SHARDING & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers in

FRESH FISH

Game and Terrapin,

Nos 9 & 10 Dock Street Wharf,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

S. T. SKIDMORE.

Wholesale Commission Dealer

— IN ALL KINDS OF —

Fresh Fish.

142 & 144 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

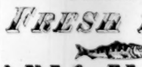
C. G. LINDER. J. A. LINDER.

C. G. LINDER & BR,

SUCCESSORS TO A. B. HIGBIE & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Wholesale DEALERS IN

FRESH FISH,



GAME & TERRAPIN

30, 31, 40 & 41 Dock Street Wharf,

Philadelphia, Pa.

S. L. STORER & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

Fresh Fish,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,

19 Fulton Fish Market,

New York.

Stencils and Stationery furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS

WHOLESALE RECEIVERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,

RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

SAMUEL B. MILLER. CLARENCE G. MILLER

S. B. MILLER & CO,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH DEALERS

NO. 7 FULTON MARKET?

NEW YORK.

Shad a specialty

FULL WEIGHT PURE. DREW'S YEAST POWDER

Superior to all Substitutes

For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheats. 4 pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants. Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, Md.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents

JACOB SALOMONSKY

The Grandest Display of Dress Goods and Clothing!

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

All ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, STORE ON WATER STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Ask your Grocer for

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. Co BALTIMORE

THE Premier Flour OF AMERICA.

The C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY begs to refer Flour dealers and consumers to above cut of our well known brand "PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT," and respectfully asks them to see that the word "PATAPSCO" and name of the Company are on every package. Flour branded only "Superlative Patent" is not manufactured here.

FOR SALE BY J. B. FLORA.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG CO. Baltimore

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS Agent

4-tf.

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION DEALER

In Fruit Produce, Fish, Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, game, &c., In Season.

NO 58 DELEWARE AVE MKT

FOOT OF DOCK STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. HILGARTNER SONS

STEAM

Marble & Granite Works

MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore

BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N C

L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SHAD GILL NETS.

We offer the best COTTON GILL NETS, we are capable of making with our long experience for 1890, and ask patrons to send in their kind orders as early as possible, so we can have time to carefully prepare them. Will deliver at time wanted.

WILLIAM STOWE, Gloucester Net & Twine Co., may 8-6m. BOSTON

J. H. HARRIS.

— WITH —

CALEB HALEY & CO

Wholesale Commission Commission Dealers in all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

14 FULTON MARKET, NEW YORK

The sale of North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Stencils and Stationary on application.

FREE $98 Sewing-Machine To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out, before patents ran out it sold for $98, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free one of the best sewing-machines in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. Don't delay. Write to-day. Address TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine. FREE

—HOTELS—

New Albemarle House,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. GRICE, Prop'r.

TERMS: $2. & $2 50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refitted and made first class. It is centrally located within a block of the steamboat and post offices and railroad depots. Guests will find this House a genuine home for the TRAVELER. The rooms are large, well and carefully kept, and the table is of the best. Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL will offer first class accommodations to the traveling public.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamer

Terms Reasonable.

J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL,

—HERTFORD, N. C.

Joseph H. Long, Proprietor.

New Furniture, New Servants and everything First-Class.

Free Hack to and from the Depot to Passengers stopping at the Hotel

—MISCELLANEOUS—

Home-Made Tin-Ware,

H. O. HILL,

The Tinner,

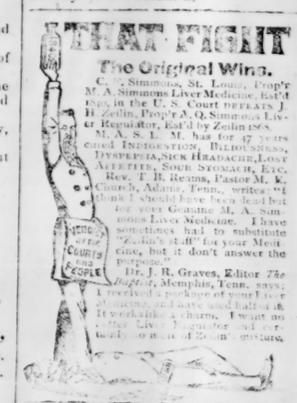
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

THAT FIGHT

The Original Wine.

C. A. Simmons, St. Louis, Prop'r M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine, said by him in the U. S. Court DEFEATS J. H. Zeilin, Prop'r A. G. Simmons Liver Regulator, Ead'd by Zeilin in 1885. M. A. S. L. M. has for 47 years cured INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, LOST APPETITE, SOUR STOMACH, Etc. Rev. T. B. Reams, Pastor M. E. Church, Adams, Tenn., writes: "I thought I would have been dead but for your Genuine M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine. I have sometimes had to substitute Zeilin's stuff for your Medicine, but it don't answer the purpose." Dr. J. R. Graves, Editor The Word, Memphis, Tenn., says: "I myself and family have used Ballard's Horehound Syrup, and have found it a reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung troubles. I would not be without it in the house if it cost $5 a bottle."



HEELESS DYES ARE THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS FINE COLORS THAT NEITHER SMUT OR WASH OUT OR FADE CAN ONLY BE MADE BY USING PEERLESS DYES 40 Colors SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

ALSO

PEERLESS BRONZE PAINTS—6 Colors.
PEERLESS LAUNDRY BLUING.
PEERLESS INK POWDERS—5 Kinds 7 Colors.
PEERLESS SHOE AND HARNESS DRESSING.
PEERLESS EGG DYES—8 Colors.

FAVORITE SINGER

Warranted for Five Years.

ONLY $20. DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME

EXCELS ALL.

Our Favorite Singer

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.

Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for circulars and Testimonials,

Co-operative Sewing Machine Co., 219 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

ADVERTISERS who desire to examine or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., LORD & THOMAS,

A REMOVAL!

I have lately moved my entire stock from my old store on Fearing Street, head of Water Street, to the

Robinson Building

on east side Water St., formerly occupied by Sam Sherrick as a boot and shoe store, where I shall continue to carry

A Larger Stock

Of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.,

than any House in Town, and expect to offer them

VERY LOW

FOR

SPOT CASH

I intend to continue to be

The Leader Of Low Prices in

THIS CITY.

I think my old friends will remember me in the future as they have in the past, as I shall always do my very best to give them

Honest Goods

For

HONEST MONEY.

H. WEISEL,

WATER STREET

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 14, 1889.

☞The Elizabeth City Fair!

☞Its prospects are unusually bright.

☞The PEOPLE are talking about it, favor it, and are going to patronize it.

☞A mail route from Elizabeth City to South Mills is one of the needs of both places, Let it be agitated,

☞Mr, W. G. Pool, the new Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, is now visiting the distilleries, taking bonds, etc.

☞The CAROLINIAN watches the condition of the crops and tries to report the outlook. While the few fair days of the past week have somewhat improved them, there has been quite too much rain.

☞"In union there is strength;" in co-operation there is success, and in "pulling all together" the common good is best promoted. Isn't it wisdow to do all these things—to unite, to co-operate, and to pull together?

☞We acknowledge an invitation to attend the Silver Wedding of Rev. Mr. and Mrs Robert H. Walker, for some time Rector of the Episcopal Church at this place, but now of Marion, Ala. May they live to celebrate their Golden one.

☞The CAROLINIAN delights not in the misfortunes of any. It would have all succeed and prosper. But success is largely dependent upon right effort—industry, pluck and perseverance. Most failures can be traced to lack in these

☞John Williams, a native and former resident of Elizabeth City, but for many years residing at Brownsville, Tenn., and President of the Female College there, paid his old home a visit on Monday, accompained by his wife and Miss G. Duckworth.

☞Mr. Charles Weeks, of Newbegun Creek, on removing a lot of Mill machinery purchased of Mr. H. C. Godfrey on Friday, had one of the mules hitched to the wagon so badly injured by a projecting piece of iron that it died in a few hours. A wheel of another wagon also broke down. It was a chapter of accidents.

☞To the question, "when does the term of a Collector or first-class Postmaster end—from the date of confirmation or appointment?" the CAROLINIAN replies four years from the date he takes charge of his office. And, further, all who conduct themselves properly should be allowed to serve out their full term.

☞While there is no "boom" in Elizabeth City, there is a steady improvement and growth going on all the time. To those who take occasional strolls in the different parts of the town this is plainly manifest. Of course it is not so rapid as some would like to see, but it is real and healthy. It is a progress that comes to stay. And realizing this, every citizen, instead of desponding, should feel encouraged and act in every possible way to promote the common welfare.

☞Mr. E. S. Simmons, the blind member of the Washington Bar, delivered a lecture in the Court House here on last Wednesday night. His theme was, "Is there a God? Has He revealed Himself to man? Where is His Revelation to be Found?" His argument was deduced from the testimony in Nature and Revelation, from which he concludes that there is a personal God. Mr. Simmons is a pleasant speaker, makes a strong argument, is logical, and is able to give an intelligent audience something to think about. We heard the lecture and it was, to us, an hour not unprofitably spent.

☞The editor of the CAROLINIAN was reared on a farm and was taught to take a part in all the operations of a farmer's life. He is familiar with the practice as well as the theory, and he has never lost his interest in what pertains to the cultivation of the soil—always having more or less land in cultivation. Raised a farmer and never entirely abandoning its cares, he naturally has a fellow feeling for those engaged in this great fourdation industry, and encourages and aids them what he can by word and pen. The failure of the farmer is felt by all. His success benefits all. The editor feels identified with and will stand by the farmers.

☞Mrs. Judge Albertson, of this place, informed us a week or so ago of a remarkable sinking of the earth on the farm of her brother-in-law George W. Gatling, about six miles from Petersburg, Va. We now see an account of it in an exchange. An area of land of a crescent shape with a width of 600 feet, is sinking into the earth, causing a depression of from forty to sixty feet. Trees which stood on a level with others are now standing intact in the depression, but their tops come only a few feet above the level of the bluff where the sinking has occurred. A cool spring of water has likewise disappeared. It is certainly a strange phenomena.

☞Flattery merely consists of having one's secret opinion of one's self expressed in the language of others.

☞The business man who succeeds keeps his own counsel as he does his undershirt—a little out of sight.

——A $20 Sewing Machine for $10. Apply at the CAROLINIAN office.

☞Still they come—new subscribers to the CAROLINIAN. The people appreciate a clean, live, progressive newspaper.

☞Those who have planted peach, pear and apple trees and properly cared for them are getting fair crops from them this season.

——Ladies and childrens slippers at reduced prices at Fowler & Co's. Get a bargain while they are going.

☞Slanderers and liars are twin brothers; born under the same star, living on the same planet, governed by the same unruly members—the tongue.

—Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

☞A "new dictionary" says that a bachelor is a wild goose that tame geese envy and an old maid is a woman who has missed the opportunity of making a man happy.

☞To the inquiry of "Leumas" the CAROLINIAN replies that the annual product of wheat in the United States is from 470,000,000 to 480,000,000 bushels, or about as much as Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria put together.

FOR RENT: The comfortable office recently vacated by Judge Pool in the CAROLINIAN Building is for rent.

☞Said the inquisitive mother: "I don't see what you and that young man find to talk about at the gate every evening when he proposes to go?" The bright daughter's reply was: "Well, he stands on one side of the gate and I on the other, and there's lots to be said on both sides."

——Fowler & Co have a few pair of low quartered mens shoes that must be sold soon—about half price will get them.

☞The mother is the light and life of the home—and upon the home rests the hope of all that is best in life. A boy or girl, with a dissipated, reckless father may, and often is, an ornament to society—but when the mother is wrong, the home is, as a rule, wretched and ruined.

——Examine Moses Weisels stock of Parasols and Umbrellas before buying

☞Too many persons in all communities are like flies, always lighting on the sore places. They drop in religious organizations, political parties, and social society. If there be any sore places they always light on them—irritate, increase and magnify them. They are the meanest kind of flies

——There was a young woman named Fleet who had bunions all over her feet
When she heard the glad news of well fittin shoes, she tumbled right off of her seat. Shoes for all at Moses Weisel's

☞Talking about prayer, an honest, practical man observed the other day that one reason why some people's petitions were not answered was that they ask for too many things, neglecting to make mention of what they need most. Others pray simply to prove that they *can* pray. Such prayers are an insult to the answering power. Oh, the insincerity and hypocrasy there is in much of the public praying of these days!

——NO MONEY IN IT.—Said an old citizen lately: "I've quit doing my trading with the stores where they put it on and take it off. It makes you feel good at first to get a reduction when you buy, but when you find that though you've got so much taken off you've paid more than the first price asked at some other store, it makes you sick. There's no money in that for me. I'm going in for Robinson & Co's. store and a straight one price deal, hereafter."

☞One of the mistakes organizers of Fairs are apt to make is the putting of too much money in buildings, thus starting in debt. The result is, a continual drag and, sooner or later, a collapse. Fairs are only held three days in a year. All the buildings really needed are such as will protect articles on exhibition. The policy of the Managers of the Elizabeth City Fair has been to be as liberal as possible to exhibitors, but to *keep out of debt.*

☞The following is a list of jurors drawn for the coming term of Pasquotank Superior Court.

W. K. Carter, W. J. Temple, J. D. Fulmer, J. N. Warren, S. W. Cooper, M. C. Stanley, Samuel Waters, C. C. Allen, C. Guirkin Sr., Hugh Cale, Benoni Cartwright, N. R. Parker, T. C. Markham, Wm. Dance, S. D. Scott, Ed. Fletcher, Isaac Harris, D. H. Hewitt, Moses Weisel, Q. T. Harris, G. W. Bell, J. T. Davis, N. R. Zimmerman, Wesley Brothers, I. F. Mann, M. W. Bufkin, David Simpson, Nat Bowe, Reuben Morris, J. E. Nichols, J. H. Whitehead, W. B. Halstead, W. A. Williams, W. H. Harris, B. F. Edney, C. A. Banks.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

☞Some of the weather prophets predicted a superabundance of rain this summer. Thus far we have had it,

☞A letter from Judge Pool, mailed at St. Thomas, states that he is well and expects to reach Rio de Janeiro on the 22nd.

☞From a notice in the Raleigh Daily Call, in another column, it will be seen that Collector White is going to have the Revenue laws enforced. Right.

☞The editor of the CAROLINIAN stands by his friends—those who have proved their friendship by standing by and supporting him. Isn't this natural, nay, isn't it right?

☞A patron, who appreciates the paper, writes:

"I have taken the CAROLINIAN a year, and I like it so well that I want to renew. I have induced two of my neighbors to take it also. Enclosed find $4.50, advance payment for the three subscriptions."

This is the practical way to help us and to aid the cause the CAROLINIAN represents. Let others of our friends "induce" their neighbors "to take it also."

LOCAL MENTION

Enterprise in gathering news is commendable, but when it *isn't* news, what then?—Our young townsman Charles W. Pool is off on a visit to Baltimore and Washington.—Capt. Joseph Simmons who, for a number of years, has been pilot on the U. S. R. M. Sloop in our waters, has been granted a six months' absence, on account of ill heath. Capt. Thomas Gard is filling the vacancy.—Our friends Isaac Burnham and H. C. Bright, of South Mills, called the other day. They report short crops. —A local poet thus states it:

The watermelon is here again,
On greedy lips to sweetly melt,
And Archie, feebly, will complain,
Because it hits him below the belt.

—Said a citizen a few days ago, who takes the local papers, "The CAROLINIAN is the newsiest of them all." Of course it is.—The bricklayers have commenced on Flora's new store building. Emanuel Davis is bossing the work.—C. L. Pendleton esq., and family, of Key West, Florida, are here on a visit.—Mrs. Dr. Lumsden will place a Memorial Window in the Methodist Church here in memory of her father, the late Rev. W. W. Kennedy who, during his life, took so much interest in the Church. —W. J. Griffin esq., and family are at Nag's Head.—All the Mills and Lumber Factories appear to have all they can do.—"Copper" still takes the lead among the Hackmen. He never lets his patrons get left.—A Church street gallant was heard to hum on his way home the other night:

'A pretty girl is nice to see,
And she is nice to woo;
But it matters not how sweet she be,
If she isn't sweet on you"

—A lively protracted meeting has been in progress for over a week at the Colored Corner Stone Baptist Church. They have made the welkin ring with prayer and song and shout. The good Book says "the Lord is not deaf."—Fred Davis, a well known and worthy colored man residing near the Fair Grounds, died on Sunday morning.—Considerable improvements have been made at the Railroad wharf.—Mrs. C. G. Green has given up her residence here and gone to Atlantic City to live with her daughter.—Miss Harriett Nixon, of Winfall, is visiting Miss John on Shepard street.—The pulpit of the Baptist Church was occupied by Rev. Dr. R. R. Overby on Sunday night. —Mrs. F. A. Skinner, of Hertford, is visiting Mrs. A. M. Wadsworth.—Mrs. Bonney of Norfolk and Mrs. Barnes of Boston, who have been visiting the family of Dr. Griggs, have returned home.—Miss Celia Donelly, of Portsmouth, is visiting friends in the city.—Miss Mitchell, of Alabama, is visiting Miss Emma Sawyer—A number of young people had quite a pleasant time at a party at Mr. John L. Sawyer's last night —Work on the new Knobbs Creek bridge is progressing rapidly.—A select party of young ladies and gentlemen enjoyed a delightful moonlight excursion, on Underwood's tug, on Monday night.—Peaches, pears and apples are very plentiful, and grapes are also in market.—Miss Nannie Hill, who has been visiting relatives and friends at Murfreesboro, has returned home.—Quite a number of visitors have been here during the past week.—Underwood's are shipping from six to ten car loads of dry lumber every week.

The Fair.

Editor CAROLINIAN, I hear the people discussing the Fair question, and asking, "Can *two* Fairs succeed?" The general answer seems to be, "No." Ever since the old Albemarle Agricultural Society disbanded we missed our annual Fairs and wanted somebody to organize and hold them again. As this has been done, isn't it our duty to give the public spirited men who have invested their money and taken the risk our co-operation and support? I think so.

A FARMER.

Don't be deceived by fictitious or paid for certificates. All testimonials printed in our paper concerning the merits of B. B. B. (Botonic Blood Balm) are true and genuine. Write Blood Balm Co. Atlanta, Ga., for "Book of Wonders."

DEAFNESS CAN'T BE CURED

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of Deafness, (caused by catarrh,) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O.

The Vandal's Work in Washington.

From the Boston Globe.

About 150,000 persons have gone to the top of the Washington Monument since October of last year, when it was opened to the public. In this number were relic fiends, who stole a number of the brass letters in the block presented by the Swiss Confederation. The rest of the letters have been removed and the inscription cut in the stone.

The recent thunder storms have been wonderfully fatal in effect. At Catawba station Miss Addie Reec and Mr. James Frollinger were killed, and at Lentz Mr. Rainey had two horses killed and his barn, wagon and farming implements burned,

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, esq., Co., Atty, Clay county, Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds like tertimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all Matarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c and $1 at A. Wadsworth's.

The Murfreesboro Index says: A number of the citizens met at the fair building last Saturday to take initatory steps towards the establishment of a cotton factory,

Many Persons

Are broken down from overwork or household cares **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Fruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

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Music Lessons, two hours per week, fifty cents per hour, Drawing Lessons in class, one dollar per month. Drawing or Painting on Chian, private lessons, 50 cents per hour.

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—Attention, Agents!—

The first in the field. A complete history of this terrible calamity at Johnstown has just been issued. 300 pages, 25 full-page illustrations, handsomely bound in cloth, price $1.00. Discount to agents; 50 per cent. Send 25 cents for Prospectus Book and package of circulars, and go to work. Address J. S. OGILVIE Publisher 57 Rose Street, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

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NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE TAKES EFECT MARCH 11, 1889

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The Accommodation daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, leaves at 6 15 A. M. and returning arrives at 8:20 P. M.

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Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.

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Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

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The Dismal Swamp Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

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Without any flourish of trumpets, do more every day, as a matter of course, than those who advertise their doings in circus fashion as "extraordinary and unparalled." We offer you the ordinary, every day bargains that are more remarkable than the extraordinary sacrifices for "a few days only." Try us.

WE ARE JOGGING ON

In the old steady way; we don't stop to talk by the wayside, we don't try to run up and roll down, we just keep moving on, pegging away, always moving, always selling, but never selling at the sacrifice.

The Played Out Man Puffs

In the race for business, the man he puffs the worst of he is. Have you heard any pleasant remarks from purveyors of goods puffing in the race? Does he like to keep up that kind of jersey and swing-along. Let him puff, we shall continue to do business on the square and true. If you are a thinking man you will see that we keep the largest stock in town of Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Rope Twine, Paints, Oil, Lime, Cement, &c.

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TO A FEW FACTS.

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SIOUX LANDS BOUGHT.

Eleven Million Acres to be Thrown Open to Settlers.

The Terms Upon Which the Indians Surrended Their Domain.

Secretary Noble received the following telegram at the Interior Department in Washington, announcing the successful completion of the work of the Sioux Commission:

FORT GATES.

John W. Noble, Secretary of the interior, Washington:

We have won the fight. We will leave here to-morrow for Chicago. Will write you fully from Chicago.

CHARLES FOSTER, Chairman.

The commission, composed of ex-Governor Foster, Major-General Crook and Hon. William Warner, commenced their work among the Indians some two months ago. Their object was to secure the consent of two-thirds of the Sioux Indians, numbering 22,567, to a surrender of about one-half of their reservation of 31,740,000 acres of land to the United States Government, which it then would throw it open to public settlement.

According to the act of Congress under which the agreement was made, the unrelinquished portion of the Sioux Reservation is divided into six reservations, as follows: Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Lower Brule, Crow Creek, Pine Ridge and Rosebud. The land thrown open to settlement will aggregate about 11,000,000 acres and will be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, at the following rates: $1.25 per acre for all lands taken within the first three years, after the act takes effect; 75 cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the succeeding two years, and 50 cents per acre for the residue of the lands then undisposed of. All lands still open to settlement under the agreement at the end of ten years from the taking effect of the act shall be accepted by the United States at 50 cents per acre, which amount shall be added to and credited to the Indians as part of their permanent fund.

The act provides for furnishing the necessary seed to the Indians for two years, for which adequate appropriation is made. In addition thereto there is to be set apart the sum of $7,000,000, which is to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Sioux Nation of Indians as a permanent fund, the interest of which at five per cent. per annum is to be appropriated under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to the use of the Indians. After the Government has been reimbursed for the money expended for the Indians, under the provisions of the act the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion expend, in addition to the interest of the permanent fund, not to exceed ten per cent. per annum of the principal of the fund in the employment of farmers and in the purchase of agricultural instruments, teams, etc., necessary to assist the Indians in agricultural pursuits. At the end of fifty years the fund is to be expended for the purpose of promoting education, civilization and self-support among the Indians, or otherwise distributed among them as Congress may determine.

All the new reservations include the land in the vicinity of the agencies where the Indians are now living. The land to be thrown open to settlement is not occupied at present by the Indians. The number of Indians on the reservation is 22,567.

The act provides that the agreement as now entered into must be submitted to Congress at its next session for ratification. In case the agreement is approved and no further legislation is enacted, the Secretary of the Interior will proceed to carry into effect the provisions of the law.

A. T. Lea, an agent of the Interior Department, is now in Dakota, and has been ordered to proceed to take a census of the Indians with a view of ascertaining how many of them are able to support themselves and their physical capacity to work the land owned or occupied by them, either individually or collectively; the value of the land, its nearness to market, its general productiveness, and such other facts and circumstances as will assist Congress in determining how many of the Indians are capable of self-support.

THE STORM-SWEPT AREA.

An Estimate of the Damage Wrought by the Late Deluge.

Dispatches from many points in the farming district within a radius of one hundred miles of New York city show general damage to crops by unusually heavy rains. The total losses in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey will mount up between $300,000 and $400,000, and perhaps more. The hay, potato and small fruit crops suffered most. Much grass that had been cut and stacked is a total loss from mould. Potatoes in many cases are ruined by rot. Grapes along the Hudson have been badly injured. The situation is peculiarly discouraging to farmers, because, owing to the forward spring and unusually good weather until within a fortnight, they were confident of exceptionally large crops of nearly all kinds.

Farmers in New York State are the heaviest losers. In the great dairy district of Central New York their losses in hay and small grain are particularly severe.

In Connecticut the potatoes suffered most, although considerable hay on the salt marshes and on the bottom lands along the rivers is destroyed.

Truck gardeners are the main losers in New Jersey, although along the Walkill River and the Paulins Kill considerable damage was done to hay and grain.

THE LABOR WORLD,

BROOKLYN has the biggest bakery.

PITTSBURG has the biggest ax mill.

BOOT and shoe manufacturers are busy.

WINDOW glass factories will soon start up.

THE bakers of Leipzig have gone out on strike.

ELECTRICITY is used to haul coal out of mines.

GREAT BRITAIN has 1500 co-operative unions.

ENGLAND is complaining of the arrival of pauper labor.

THE European workingmen are opposed to standing armies.

ONE of the street car drivers in Dubuque, Iowa, is a woman.

SILK manufacturing is growing very rapidly in the United States.

THE United Order of American Carpenters is said to be increasing rapidly.

THERE is a wonderful increase in the number of foundry and machine shops.

ON June 30 288 furnaces were in blast in the United States, and 293 out of blast.

A. J. DREXEL, the New York banker, has founded an industrial college at Wayne, Penn.

BELFAST flax weavers get $5 per week. Other workers make from fifty cents per week up.

ENGLISH iron workers are agitating "no Sunday work and five days per week with Monday off."

ENGLISH mill men who are obliged to work on Sunday, are making an effort to have it stopped.

SPAIN allows children from nine to thirteen to work five hours daily. From thirteen to eighteen, eight hours.

ELECTRICAL coal mining machines are being introduced into English mines which can do as much work as four men.

THE Indianapolis stonecutters have succeeded in carrying the eight-hour schedule after a struggle of fifteen months.

THE University of Atlanta, Ga., has a course in blacksmithing, as has also the University of the City of New York.

THERE is a great falling off in the immigration of laborers this year on account of the enforcement of the Contract Labor law.

THE only woman barber in Boston is Jennie L. Dodge. She is a New Hampshire girl and has followed her trade with success since 1883.

SILK weaver's wages have declined twenty per cent. in ten years, but they are said to be earning nearly as much, because the machinery is better.

LEADING Paterson (N. J.) firms will establish an industrial school for the education of pupils in designing, dyeing and the weaving of all textile work.

THE *Manufacturers' Gazette*, of Boston, says: "There is not another country on the face of the globe where workingmen are so well provided for as in America."

A WHOLESALE vaccination contract was entered into recently by the Amoskeag corporation at the works, Manchester, Mass., taking in the whole 8000 operatives at the expense of the company.

THE Southern Pacific Railroad Company has discharged 330 of its employes at Sacramento, Cal., 160 being machinists. The officials say that this action is taken to lessen the expenses of the road.

THE Carpenters' Brotherhood is growing at an exceedingly rapid rate. It was only founded four years ago, but there are already 450 local unions, with a membership of 65,000, scattered through 475 cities in the United States and Canada.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

W. F. JOHNSON & Co., leather dealers of Boston, have failed with liabilities of $250,000.

SIX THOUSAND cokers of the Connellsville district of Pennsylvania have gone on strike. Four thousand ovens are idle.

HORACE D. PHILLIPS, manager of the Pittsburg (Penn.) Baseball Club, has been declared insane.

A RIOT occurred among 500 Italian railroad hands at Beaver, Penn., during which Antonio Costinello was killed, two Italians fatally injured, another shot in the leg and several others badly beaten.

THE License bill was passed by the Rhode Island Legislature, after which the special session adjourned.

GEORGE D. PENROSE, one of the Auditors at the Philadelphia office of the Reading Railroad Company, was drowned while bathing at Atlantic City, N. J.

WHILE Horatio Fraser and his wife and two children were boating on the Pawtuxet River at Providence, R. I., the boat capsized and the children, aged two and one-half and four years, were drowned.

MISS JESSIE CROUCHER and Miss Ella Olive Parr, of Boston, were drowned in Horn Pond near Woburn, Mass., by the capsizing of a sailboat.

COMMODORE WILLIAM E. FITZHUGH, Unit-ed States Navy, died a few days ago in the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. He was sixty-three years old.

A SAILBOAT containing five persons was capsized on Silver Lake, near Pembroke, Mass. Fred. Allen, of Brockton, and Marcus Bowe, of East Bridgewater, were drowned.

IN the trial of the United States cruiser Boston for speed in Narragansett Bay, off Rhode Island, the vessel made 16.6 knots with seventy revolutions under unfavorable conditions.

IN a drunken quarrel James Quinn, aged sixty, of Coxsackie, N. Y., struck his son James on the head with an axe. Death resulted next morning.

HENRY SIMMONS, aged twenty-four years, and two boys, Willie Simmons and Eddie Deploro, aged respectively twelve and nine years, were drowned while boating at Pittsburg, Penn.

A PREMATURE explosion of a blast at Coal Valley, Penn., killed two miners, John Stokes and Thomas Allen.

PATRICK E. WHITE and Stephen Wallace fell from a staging seventy feet high while working on a building in Boston, Mass., and were killed.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, accompanied by Secretaries Windom and Proctor and Private Secretary Halford, went through New York city on his way to Bar Harbor, Me., where he was to pay a visit to Secretary Blaine.

South and West.

FIRE in the village of Fennville, Mich., destroyed the post-office, opera-house, express office, Forest Hotel and eight stores.

HARRY SEYBOLD, teller in the Bank of Wheeling, W. Va., and George Hennig, another employe in the institution, have been arrested, charged with embezzling $30,000.

FIVE large companies engaged in the manufacture of artificial ice in the South have formed a trust to control the entire business in that section.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the pugilist, who was wanted in Mississippi on a charge of having committed a felony in having engaged in a prize fight in that State was taken to Jackson from New York city on a requisition from Governor Lowry.

WILLIAM GASKINS, colored, has been hanged at Leland, Fla., for the murder of his wife a year ago. He made a speech on the scaffold, and then gave the signal for the drop to fall.

CHARLES KEMMER and Henry Arnett were drowned in Braxton County, W. Va., while attempting to cross a flooded stream.

THE low grounds around Galena, Ill., were visited by a frost, which did considerable damage to growing vegetables. Corn suffered in most exposed places.

THE Ripley (Ohio) Mill and Lumber Company's buildings, with a large amount of lumber, were almost entirely destroyed by fire. The residence of J. P. Parker and the house of William Rode were also burned. The loss is about $200,000.

IN the Republic mines at Marquette, Mich., two cases of giant powder exploded, killing two men and three boys. All the victims were born in Austria.

C. M. Hullcitor of the *Bolivar Democrat* was killed at Rosedale, Miss., by S. A. Weissenger, editor of the *Review*. A news paper war was the cause.

A TERRIFIC wind storm visited a portion of Prince George County, Va., leaving destruction and havoc in its track. Many bridges have been washed away. In the upper counties of Virginia the crops have been literally ruined by constant rains.

IN Columbia, S. C., William B. Meetze, a livery stable keeper, shot and killed James S. Clark, an ex-trial justice of Lexington County. They had quarreled about a woman.

HAL HARRIS, an old resident of Montevallo, Shelby County, Ala., was killed during a quarrel by his son-in-law, Will McCall.

JOHN GIBBS and David Erwin, farmers, quarrelled over a division of crops near Kansas City, Mo., and Erwin shot Gibbs dead. Later in the day a son of the murdered man shot and instantly killed Erwin.

CHRIS. SYLVESTER, and Archie Cockburn, while fishing from a rock ten miles south of the Cliff House, San Francisco, Cal., were washed off by an immense wave and drowned.

RETURNS from the election for State Treasurer in Kentucky on the day after indicated that Stephen G. Sharp, of Lexington, the Democratic nominee, had been elected by about 30,000 majority.

A WAGON containing a family of five, father, mother and three children, was blown from the road into Black Creek during a storm at Mitchell, Ind. All five were drowned.

AN epidemic of bloody flux is raging with fatal effect in Warsaw, Iowa, and Whitehall, Ill., and has also appeared in Keokuk, Iowa. Thirty-one deaths have occurred at Whitehall, and sixteen at Warsaw.

OLLIE MARTIN, of Connersville, Ind., and Miss Maud Saylers, of Brownsville, Ind., were drowned in the Whitewater River. They had been out driving, and in attempting to ford the river the horse and buggy were carried down by the current. They were to have been married soon.

AT Princeton, Ky., John Hutchins shot and killed two brothers, George and Albert Lewis. One of Hutchins's stray shots also killed Frank Dunn.

DELHI, Iowa, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Every business house but one was consumed.

THE young twins of Mrs. Line were killed by a passing train at Lawrence, Va.

JOHN CARTER, a guard a San Quentin (Cal.) Prison, killed his wife while she was dressing her hair before a mirror, and then shot himself in the head, dying instantly.

RICHARD TATE, Kentucky's defaulting Treasurer, has been arrested at Scottsboro, Alabama.

THE Topeka (Kan.) sugar works were burned, involving a loss of about $250,000.

SEVERE storms were reported in Kansas, Missouri and Virginia.

Washington.

TREASURER HUSTON has given a receipt to ex-Treasurer Hyatt for $771,500,000, representing the amount of money and securities in the United States Treasury turned over by the latter to the former. Of the above sum $237,208,402 is actual cash, the remainder including United States bonds and the reserve fund.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has issued an order extending the age limit of appointment of letter-carriers in non-civil service postoffices, from thirty-five to forty years. This age-limitation does not apply to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service.

VENEZUELA and the United States of Colombia have notified the Department of State at Washington of their acceptance of the invitation to take part in the three American Commercial Congress to be held in Washington next October. All the nations interested have now signified their intention to be represented in the Congress, except Paraguay, Hayti and San Domingo.

JOHN C. COATES, New York; Thomas G. Shoddard, Massachusetts, and R. J. Elliott, Kansas, were appointed Postoffice Inspectors on mail depredations by Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

THE public debt statement shows an increase of the public debt during the month of July of $1,017,311.51. Total cash in the Treasury, $634,723,023.44.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has directed that an additional allowance of $78,000 be granted Postmaster Van Cott, of New York city. His present allowance is $1,034,000. An additional force of clerks, to the number of 102, is also allowed, which with his present force will make an aggregate of 1298 employes.

PRESIDENT HARRISON left Deer Park, Md., and arrived in Washington.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TICHENOR was taken suddenly ill in his office in the Treasury Department at Washington, and had to be taken home. For some time he has been in ill health and has been overworked. His principal trouble is rheumatism in an acute form.

THE President appointed John R. C. Pitkin, of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine Republic and tendered the appointment of Collector of the Port of New Orleans to ex-Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana.

SECRETARY WINDOM has directed that all the bonds purchased by the Government since July 1 be applied to the sinking fund until the requirements for the current fiscal year, estimated at $47,000,000, are met. The amount already applied to this purpose is $3,963,450, of which all but $15,500 was in 4 1-2 per cent. bonds.

AT the request of the Postmaster-General the Secretary of War has directed the Quartermaster-General to instruct his subordinates to pay no more Government telegraph bills until the rates to be paid are furnished by the Postmaster-General.

ACTING GENERAL LAND COMMISSIONER STONE in his annual report shows that during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1889, there were certified to railroad companies under the various grants a total of 425,946 acres of land, being a decrease of 404,116 acres as compared with the preceding year.

Foreign.

THE steamer Rapel, from Valparaiso to Montevideo, was totally wrecked at Hannibalin Island, and the chief engineer, purser and eight of the crew were lost.

SNOW storms and icy rains prevailed throughout Switzerland. The mountain passes were partly blocked. Extensive floods were reported in Silesia.

COLONEL EVARISTO CARAZO, President of Nicaragua, is dead. Dr. Sacasa has succeeded to the Presidency, in conformity with the constitution of Nicaragua.

HON. MR. DAVIE, Premier of British Columbia and Attorney General, died a few days ago at Victoria.

THE Shah of Persia attended Cody's Wild West show in Paris, and at its close expressed a desire to meet Buffalo Bill, whom he thanked for the admirable performance he had witnessed.

ALL Europe is alarmed because 80,000 Turkish reserves have been called out. The Porte is buying uniforms and stores, and work is proceeding at the dockyards with feverish activity.

SIR WILLIAM EWART, member of Parliament for the north division of Belfast, Ireland, is dead. He was a Conservative in politics.

THE dervishes charged the Egyptian cavalry at Toski, Soudan, and killed twenty-seven men. Lieutenant Daguilar dislodged the dervishes at Masmas village and killed fifteen of them.

WHEN the train for Quebec on the Grand Trunk Railway had passed St. Lambert's, Canada, after going through the Victoria Bridge, an explosion occurred in the express car by which a messenger named Rogers was killed, the car completely wrecked and the express matter destroyed.

SECOND ballots for members of the Councils General were taken in the cantons in France at the recent election. The returns show the election of twelve Republicans and thirty Conservatives. M. Laguerre, the Boulangist leader, was elected at La Rochelle.

IN a fight at Atchin, Sumatra, precipitated by the Netherland troops, nineteen Dutchmen were killed and twenty-two wounded. The natives have grown emboldened, and matters begin to assume a serious aspect.

THE Royal Grants bill was passed by the British House of Commons. This gives to Queen Victoria the additional sums of money that she asked for.

HEAVY rains have fallen in certain districts of Japan. At Amagi 505 houses were either washed away or knocked down and twenty people were drowned. At Hita 200 houses were washed away and nine people drowned.

A TERRIBLE riot took place between two factions of the Chinese coolies at Saugkong, Siam. About five thousand men engaged in the conflict. Spears and firearms were used and 300 coolies were killed.

THE entire Pacific fleet of the British navy has gone to the scene of the recent seizure by the American vessel Rush, on the Behring Sea. This was the result of much telegraphic communication between the admiral in command of the fleet and the Canadian and Imperial Governments. The fleet that went North consists of seven war ships and two torpedo boats.

GENERAL PHILIPPOVICH, the conqueror of Bosnia, died recently at Prague from apoplexy.

PRIVY COUNCILOR KRUGER has been arrested in Berlin on suspicion of complicity in the corruption recently unearthed in the German navy, for which several naval officers are now in prison.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GOUT threatens Queen Victoria.

DR. TALMAGE receives $500 a lecture.

ZOLA is the best paid novelist in France.

THE King of Sweden has written a play.

MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON weighs 157 pounds.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN is said to be worth $30,000,000.

SIR G. B. AIRY, the noted astronomer is eighty-seven.

THE Earl of Dudley lost $50,000 at cards in Paris recently.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER'S life is insured for $1,000,000.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, the poet, is roaming through the White Mountains.

BABY MCKEE, the President's grandchild, tips the beam at nineteen pounds.

THE King of Italy has been limited by his physicians to ten cigarettes a day.

KING KALAKAUA has an annual income of $70,000 a year, but he is continually hard up.

SENATOR BECK, of Kentucky, is fond of hunting, and bags a good deal of game in the course of a year.

THE Prince of Wales is one of the best informed men in England. He rarely opens a book, but is always conversing with cultured people.

KING MENILEK, the new ruler of Abyssinia, is a fierce looking man, dark, tall, thin and active, with piercing black eyes and a long dark beard.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW never writes a speech, but usually spends a few moments in reflecting on his subject, jotting down a few headings in the process.

PROFESSOR TODD, of Amherst College, is head the Government expedition to South-western Africa to observe the total eclipse of the sun on December 23.

IT is proposed in Fremont, Ohio, to establish a school in honor of the late Mrs. Hayes, wife of ex-President Hayes. The school is to be given the name "Lucy Webb Hayes Seminary."

CONGRESSMAN "SUNSET" COX is over sixty years of age, although his wit and vivacity keep him young. His hair has become thin and gray, but his eyes are as bright as ever.

THE Earl of Fife and the Princess Louise, who were recently married, are third cousins, both being great-great-grandchildren of George III. Their wedding presents were valued at $1,000,000.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Secretary of the Treasury Windom and Cardinal Gibbons, were the most prominent guests at the recent dinner given at Deer Park, Md., by ex-United States Senator Davis, of West Virginia.

THOMAS A. EDISON has sailed for Europe for the purpose of getting a view of the Paris Exposition, and of the way in which his various inventions are displayed there. He is accompanied by his wife, who is the daughter of another inventor.

SENATOR EUSTIS, of Louisiana, is so fond of Washington that he spends most of his time there during his Congressional vacations. He is to be seen on Pennsylvania avenue, attired in flannel, alpaca, straw hat and russet leather shoes. He is very fond of baseball.

PRESIDENT PATTON and ex-President McCosh, of Princeton, are to deliver addresses at Harrisville, in Bucks County, Penn., September 5, in commemoration of the founding of the "Log College" there in 1726, which was the beginning of the educational work of the Presbyterian Church in this country.

DON JOSE ZORRILLA, who was recently crowned poet laureate of Spain, is a short, slender old man, seventy-two years of age. He has a fine head, with white hair brushed back from the forehead. His eyes are large and dreamy, and his mouth is handsome. His moustache and goatee give him a military appearance.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has a very peculiar complexion. It utterly defies the efforts of the sun to burn it. He spent a good deal of time in the open air at Deer Park and paid no attention to shading his face from the sun's rays. In spite of this his complexion retained its peculiar pallor, and even the end of his nose showed no tinge of brown.

THERE were numerous casualties during the erection of the Paris Exposition buildings. It is estimated that 300 workmen hurt their legs, 250 received severe injuries in the eyes from projecting timbers or bars of iron, 114 were scalded or severely burned and fifty had their fingers cut off. The deaths from falls are put down at twenty-four.

ABOUT 100,000,000 gallons of water go to waste every day over the Croton dam. This overflow would more than meet the requirements of New York city, but it cannot be conveyed there owing to the smallness of the old aqueduct.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Six Days' Convocation in Paris.

The Delegates Agree on a Labor Programme for the World.

The International Workers' Congress, which has just closed its six days' session at Paris, was very largely attended, and those who were in attendance declared it to be an enthusiastic and successful meeting. It had been called together by the French workingmman's party, the "Possibilists," as they are called there. There were present 421 delegates from France, and representatives from America, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, England, Spain, Italy, Russia and Algiers. The Polish refugees also sent a delegate. The hall was gay with flags, the scarlet of militant socialism gleaming brilliantly from balcony and flagstaff. On the platform rose the figure of the Republic, draped in scarlet cloth, and on either hand draped the flags of England and America, signaling the international character of the gathering. In all there were over 600 delegates. The proceedings were in perfect order, throughout.

At the same time there also assembled the Socialist or Marxist Congress with nearly the same number of delegates. At the opening of the Workers' Congress it was proposed by Mr. H. Hyndman, the famous English member of Parliament, that the two Congresses should fuse themselves into one. The Marxist people refused to agree to the proposition of the Workers' Congress, and there was no union. The interesting fact was brought out that though Austrian newspapers had been suppressed by the police merely for announcing that the Congress was about to take place, nevertheless there were Hungarian delegates from over forty societies.

At the proceedings each day there were elected two Chairmen, one from France and one representing the foreign delegates. The delegates first made reports on the condition of labor in the different countries. M. Defnet, the Secretary of the Belgian Labor party, said that the new Belgian law, establishing courts of arbitration, had not proved a success. M. Defnet insisted on the necessity of establishing intimate relations between the English and Belgian coal miners.

The Spanish delegate pointed out how powerful the labor organizations of Spain had been in the days of the old International, and how these bodies had fallen to pieces in consequence of internal squabbles over theorectical questions; but he remarked that they were now prospering once more, and able to support seven labor newspapers.

The first question discussed was the subject of international legislation on labor. Mr. Brown, representing the American Knights of Labor, said that as in America there were forty Legislatures, one for each State, it was difficult to obtain improvements by the action of Congress alone because of the constant influx of immigrants. He urged that the many dishonest misrepresentations made by emigration agents ought to subject such men to severe penalties. The workers of Europe would win the sympathy and support of the Americans if they would take up the subject of emigration.

Four French delegates and a Dane spoke in advocation of international legislation to limit the hours of labor. They pleaded in favor of an eight-hour day, the reduction of night work, and improved inspection of factories, and urged that children should not be allowed to labor before they were sixteen years old.

John Burns, from England, pointed out that workmen preferred Parliaments and laws, with eight hours of work, to Anarchist freedom with fourteen hours of work.

Mr. Fenwick, M. P., said that when trades were well organized they generally obtained reasonable improvements. In a conference he had had with the foreign miners he had found that the English miners worked seven and a half hours, while they earned fifty cents a day more than the German and Belgian miners.

The following resolution was adopted:

The Congress affirms the principle that each nationality is the best judge of the political and social tactics it should pursue. In view of International correspondence, an International Correspondence Bureau shall be created by the Syndical Chambers of each country. A similar Correspondence Bureau shall be created by the Socialist parties in each country.

At the closing session the real work of the Congress was accomplished. The delegates agreed with fair unanimity, upon a labor programme for the world. The final resolutions called for these enactments:

1. Eight hours a day to be the maximum of the day's work fixed by international law.
2. At least one day's holiday to be given each week, and no work to be done on fete days.
3. Abolition of night work as far as practicable for men, and entirely for women and children.
4. The total suppression of labor by children below the age of fourteen, and protection of children up to the age of eighteen.
5. Complete technical and professional education.
6. Overtime to be paid for at double rates, and limited to four hours in twenty-four.
7. Civil and criminal responsibility of the employers for accidents.
8. An adequate number of qualified inspectors to be nominated by the workers themselves, and paid by the State or the commune, with full power to enter workshops, factories, or religious establishments at any time, and to examine the apprentices at their own homes.
9. Workshops to be organized by the workers with subsidies from the municipalities or State.
10. Prison and workhouse labor to be conducted under the same conditions as free labor, and to be employed, as far as possible, on great public works.
11. No foreign laborers to be allowed to accept employment, and no employers to be allowed to employ such laborers, at rates of wages below the trade-union rates fixed for their trade.
12. A minimum wage to be fixed in every country, in accordance with a reasonable standard of living.
13. The abrogation of all laws against the international organization of labor.
14. Equal pay and opportunities for women and men for equal work.

The Congress adjourned to meet at Brussels in 1891.

EXPLOSION ON A YACHT.

Three Children and a Man Killed Near Buffalo, N. Y.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while the yacht Cedar Ridge, owned by Mr. L. L. Crocker, of East Buffalo, N. Y., was being got ready for a trip down the river, and just as the engineer had started the fire, two explosions followed in rapid succession.

The yacht at once took fire, and burned to the water's edge. Of those on board the following were killed: Ethel and Lamey Crocker, girls, burned, and Howard Crocker, boy, drowned.

The people who hurried to the scene were first attracted by the sight of Mr. Crocker's little son, who stood on the yacht's deck in a dazed condition, almost surrounded by flames.

He seemed unable to move, and when a man named Charles Schweigel reached a pike pole to him the boy did not take hold of it, and a moment later he fell back into the fire and was burned to a crisp in full view of the horrified spectators.

Attention was now drawn to John Rugenstein, the carpenter, a man about thirty years old, who was clinging to a rafter in the shed that extended out over the yacht.

He could not be reached, and after hanging a few moments he apparently became suffocated and dropped into the flames below. He leaves a widow and five children.

The tragedy was due to the explosion of naptha, by which the boilers were heated. Mr. Crocker is the superintendent of the New York Central stock yards at East Buffalo. He was the father of the three children killed.

HIRED ASSASSINS.

Two Mountaineers Agree to Kill a Man for $500.

A dispatch from Mount Sterling, Ky., says that James Combs, Jessé Barnett and Charles Wall were arrested on suspicion of having murdered John A. Rose ten days ago in Powell County. At the examination Combs made a full confession, and afterward Barnett did the same. Combs says he and Barnett were hired by Goodloe Combs, a Deputy Sheriff of Breathitt County, and cousin of James Combs, to kill Rose, promising to furnish the pistols and to pay each of them $500. He says Goodloe Combs told him that James Hall was to furnish the money. Doc. Hall, a brother of James Hall, was killed by Rose about a year ago. Combs says he and Barnett overtook Rose the day he was killed and had some words with him, and then passed on and hid and shot him when he came back.

GREAT alarm is caused in the City of Mexico, by the terrible ravages being made throughout the country, and especially in the low-lying districts, by the yellow fever. The mortality increases in number every day.

LATER NEWS.

THE firm of Brown, Steese & Clark, wool dealers, of Boston, Mass., has failed for about $2,000,000.

THE State Convention of Pennsylvania Republicans nominated Henry K. Boyer, of Philadelphia, for State Treasurer and adopted resolutions indorsing President Harrison and the Republican platform of 1888.

THE Henry Elias brewing concern of New York city has been sold to an English syndicate for $850,000.

EBEN S. ALLEN, President of the Forty-second and Grand Street Railroad Company, of New York city, is under arrest charged with forgeries of stock of that company amounting to from $150,000 to $250,000.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, while on his way to Bar Harbor, Me., to visit Secretary Blaine, spent a day in Boston. He received an enthusiastic welcome.

THE steamer Old Dominion ran into and sunk the sloop Ella May in Norfolk (Va.) harbor. The sloop's crew of three men were drowned.

J. FRANK COLLOM, a young lawyer, has committed forgeries to the amount of nearly $300,000 in the name of John S. Blaisdell, one of the oldest, wealthiest and best known citizens of Minneapolis, Minn.

BOZEMAN was chosen as the capital of Montana at the Constitutional Convention in Helena; the North Dakota Convention declared in favor of Bismarck as the capital site.

THE Postoffice Department of Washington shows that the increase in the mileage of railway mail service for the fiscal year, 1889, was 6046 miles. Nebraska furnished the largest increase, 592 miles; followed by Alabama, with 473 miles; Kansas, 416 miles, and Kentucky, 385 miles.

CHARLES FRANCIS MESERVE, of Springfield, Mass., has been appointed by President Harrison Superintendent at the Haskell Indian Institute, at Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Meserve is a graduate of Colby University, Maine, and was highly recommended for the office as an educator of large experience and a gentleman of culture.

THE Turks are arming the Moslems throughout the island of Crete. A fight took place at Heraclion between Moslems and Christians. Ten were killed on each side and many were wounded.

TWENTY prisoners were killed by soldiers in a revolt at San Juanilla, Mexico.

THE jury in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, the American lady who has been on trial in London, England, for the murder of her husband, brought in a verdict of guilty. Mrs. Maybrick was thereupon sentenced to death.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany reviewed 30,000 British troops at Aldershot, England.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

The Egypto-British Forces Slaughter 1500 Soudanese Dervishes.

General Grenfell, in command of the combined British and Egyptian forces, engaged the Soudanese near Toski, Soudan, and completely routed them. Wad-el-Jumi, the Soudanese leader, was killed. The Arab loss was 1500 killed and wounded. The Egyptian loss was slight.

Besides Wad-el-Jumi, the slain on the Arab side include twelve emirs and nearly all the fighting men. Fifty standards were captured by the Egyptians.

General Grenfell marched out of Toski at 5 o'clock in the morning with a strong reconnoitring force of cavalry and camels and advanced close to the Arab camp. Making a feint of retreating he drew the whole of Wad-el-Jumi's force to a point within four miles of Toski.

Here the Egyptian infantry were held in readiness for an attack, and a general action was at once begun. The Soudanese made a gallant defence, but were driven from hill to hill. The Egyptian cavalry made a succession of effective charges, in which Wad-el-Jumi and the emirs were killed.

After seven hours of hard fighting the dervishes were completely routed. Gunboats followed the scattered remnants of the Arab force along the river.

General Grenfell, in his official report of the battle, says that the dervishes made repeated and desperate charges upon his men. They were met by the infantry, in line of battle, supported by the Twentieth Hussars and the Egyptian cavalry. The Egyptian horse artillery did excellent service. The dervishes numbered three thousand fighting men. The British troops will now return to Cairo.

The latest advices give the Egyptian loss as seventeen killed and 131 wounded. One thousand dervishes were made prisoners.

A GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

Fifteen Miles of War Ships Sail Past the German Emperor.

The greatest naval review that England or any other country ever saw has just taken place at Spithead, England, in honor of the German Emperor.

There were three five mile lines of battle ships, each built to do the utmost harm of which a ship is capable with powder, shot and shell or torpedoes.

The weather became moderately clear about noon and the review of the fleet took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The German Kaiser left Osborne Bay in the imperial yacht, Hohenzollern, accompanied by the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, the royal yacht Albert, the Trinity Board's yacht Galatea, the vessels conveying the members of the House of Lords, the diplomatic body, Members of the House of Commons, representatives of the press, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London and others.

As the Hohenzollern approached the fleet each ironclad in turn hoisted the German standard and fired a salute.

The ships were moored in three parallel lines, of which the center line was about two and a half and the outer lines about one and three-quarter miles in length. In going to Spithead the inspecting procession passed between the center column and that moored nearest the Isle of Wight. Returning to Osborne Bay, the reviewing vessels rounded the head of the center column and passed between it and the column lying off the mainland shore.

At its conclusion the Emperor William received all the admirals on board his own yacht and tendered them his congratulations.

A noble heart, like the sun, showeth its greatest countenance in its lowest state.

THE MARKETS.

32	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	3 57½	@	4 60
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@	5 50
Sheep	4 00	@	5 25
Lambs	5 00	@	7 10
Hogs—Live	4 40	@	4 90
Dressed	7	@	8½
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 50
Patents	4 90	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	86¼	@	87
Rye—State	53½	@	54¾
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	87
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	43¾	@	44¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	38
Mixed Western	25	@	29
Hay—No. 1	85	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.20c
Butter—Elgin Creamery	17	@	17¾
Dairy, fair to good	13	@	16
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	14
Factory	9	@	12¾
Cheese—State Factory	6½	@	8¾
Skims—Light	6	@	7
Western	16	@	7
Eggs—State and Penn	15½	@	16
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 25	@	3 90
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@	4 60
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@	5 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 70	@	4 75
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	95
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	40¾
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	31¾
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	74
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Fat's	6 00	@	6 40
Corn—Steamer Yellow	46	@	49
Oats—No. 2 White	39	@	40
Rye—State	65	@	70
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5	@	5¾
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	4¾
Lambs	5¾	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Aug	84	@	84¾
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Aug	43¾	@	44
Oats—Ungraded White	36	@	36¾
Potatoes—Early Rose	30	@	35
Butter—Creamery Extra	16¾	@	17
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7

Riches in an Old Sloop-of-War.

The purchaser of the old sloop-of-war Antietam, lying at the League Island Navy Yard, has discovered that he has a much richer prize than he at first suspected, although rival bidders from all parts of the United States forced him to pay the Government $37,000 at a public sale before he could get possession of the hulk.

The Antietam was built on the day's-work system common in the Navy Department years ago at the old navy-yard piers, now the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and when the yard was abandoned the Antietam was towed to the back channel at League Island, where she had been rotting for fourteen years with her lower hold full of water. No one really knew what there was in her, although the records of the Navy Department gave a slight clue of what had been stowed in her hold since her arrival at the island.

When the order came for the abandonment of the old yard, fourteen years ago, many huge anchors weighing many tons, ingots of brass, tin and other metals, and fathoms of chains, which cost the Government thousands of dollars, were hurriedly gathered up and thrown into the hold of the Antietam, where they have lain undisturbed until taken out by the recent purchaser.

Although it is not accurately known how much metal has been taken out of her hulk, the navy yard officials say that for three weeks wagon after wagon has been carrying away loads of material from her, which have been sold in this city at high prices, realizing not less than $50,000. It is proposed to cut a ditch to the back channel, and an attempt will be made to tow the vessel out into deep water, and to Cow Bay, Long Island, where she will be burned, and the copper in her hull saved.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Kola Nut.

The commercial importance of the kola nut has, for some time, been steadily growing. It is a valuable dietetic and therap